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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
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Leaving the Farm.

And so the time has come, my man
The end we've long foreseen,
When we must leave the dear old farm,
With all its meadows green;
The mortgage is foreclosed, they say,
And might makes always right.
But this is not the end we saw
When we began the fight.

How often in the eventide
We've planned for future days,
When we could send the girls to school
And drive our span of bays.
Ere then we thought a nice new home
Would lend an added charm,
It looked so easy then to pay
The mortgage on the farm.

But years passed on and troubles came;
I think we'll always mind
The summer that you broke a leg,
And I got almost blind;
We scarce could pay the interest,
With doctor's bills and all,
And hired help for everything,
From early spring till fall.

The "corner lot" has cost us, man,
A hundred dollars clear,
For every acre stumped and fenced,
It seems so very queer!
I know we've more than paid the price
Of every rod of land,
Yet we go forth in our old age
With helpless empty hand.

To every foot of this old farm
We're bound by priceless bands;
The orchard and the shading elm
Were planted by our hands;
The "claim" we hold within our hearts,
Wrought out by honest toil;
The counterpart our spirits hold
No sheriff can despoil.

Yet it is hard, God knows how hard,
To leave the dear old place,
And know that stranger hands will sow
Old landmarks quite efface;
But then, dear man, it is not long
We'll need a home below,
We'll bide the "house not made with hands,"
Where healing waters flow.

—*Eva A. H. Barnes.*

MARGARET'S MONEY.

"She has got £5,000," said the old man, "and she's a good girl. She'll be a catch for somebody."

Then I thought he looked at me.

"Why should he look at me?" I thought. "I'm not a husband worth angling for, as he know's very well, this man who pays me my small salary every week with his own hands."

Still he did look at me, and I answered with a word or two; I forget what now.

"Yes," he said, talking with a meaning, too, looking at me evidently to see how I took the news: "yes, and what do you suppose she does with it? Has it locked up in my fireproof safe in my fireproof vault; doesn't use it in any way; doesn't get interest on it; locks it up as she does her rings and pins, and lets it lie never touched."

"I wonder you don't give her better dvice," I said.

"Give a woman advice!" he said. "Try it. However, I approve of this. Better keep her dowry locked up safe than risk and lose it. I'm her guardian. Her father and I had quarreled, you know. But when he died he left her and her money in my care. A nice thing for an old bachelor to have a young niece quartered on him for life! I'll marry her off as soon as I can. I say, Fisher, come up and take tea with me to-night."

He did mean it! He offered his niece and £5,000 to me! He had never liked me either.

"Shall I go?" I asked myself. I was not a man to be bought by money, if she were a coarse and vulgar creature like her uncle; but otherwise why not see what she was made of? At least it could do no harm to take tea with old Simon Giddings. I went home with him that evening. I noticed some little changes in the parlor, as though a lady's hand had been busy there, and in a moment more I saw sitting in the shadow of the curtains a girl dressed in deep mourning.

"Margaret, Mr. Fisher; my niece, Miss Giddings, Tom," said the old man; and as I bowed I saw a little velvet headed crutch leaning against the girl's chair. She was lame then. Old Giddings thought this an obstacle to her making a good match, so he offered her to Tom Fisher.

"It won't do, old man," I thought. "I shouldn't mind a plain face, so much, but a lame wife will never do for me." Then something whispered faintly in my ear: "£5,000!" For the rest Miss Giddings was fair and pleasant in her manner. She was a lady, too, which seemed odd for old Simon's niece, for he was as vulgar as he was rich; and she sang to us after tea very sweetly. I liked a girl with dash and color, and still her blue eyes and sweet smile haunted me a little after I went home. "She'll never quarrel with one," I thought; "and a woman worth £5,000 would be a catch certainly; but that crutch! I'll stay away from old Simon's house for the future."

But he would not let me stay away; he kept on urging me to go home with him. There was a Marian Moore. Perhaps she liked me a little. I admired her intensely; but she had no money, and I should take her away from her snug home to some poor sort of place if I married her. I should find it hard work to feed and clothe her decently.

This fair, sweet Margaret was rich, and as time passed on I began to see her liking for me. And I sat in the office one day, three months from the time of my first visit, wondering whether I could be quite sure that I should be good enough to the little thing I meant to marry for her money, to keep her from knowing that there was no actual love for her in my heart. And as I pondered, the voice of old Simon reached my ears: "Tom Fisher, up in the moon again, eh? Well, well, when a fellow is in love we excuse laziness in him. There's my niece Margaret pouring the tea in the slop-basin and oversetting the milk at breakfast. 'Maggie,' says I, 'you're a-thinking of some one, an' ye.' She blushed to her ears. You've managed to get into some good graces in that quarter, Tom.'

"Do you think so?" I said.

"I know so," said the old man. "I ought not to say so, you know, but I'm frank."

I listened to him then, two voices whispering to me.

"You don't love her," said one. "You don't hate her," said the other. "You do want £5,000," said the other. "It would make a man of you. You could go into business on your own account. You'd cease to be a slave in this dingy office."

Five thousand pounds I said I to myself. Then I started to my feet.

"Mr. Giddings," I said, "would you be willing to give your niece to me as my wife?"

"Tom Fisher, I'd give her to any decent young man. A girl bothers me; I'm tired of the charge. Every one doesn't want a lame wife. If you like her, take her, and on your wedding day I'll hand the £5,000 to you, and be rid of the charge."

I turned faint and sat down to my desk; but went to old Simon's house that night and saw Margaret. She looked as fair and happy as a child. I sat down by her and took her hand.

"Are you going to say 'No,' Maggie?" I said, and she lifted her innocent lips to mine and kissed me. "I'll be very, very good to you."

But there was no lover's warmth in my heart; only a kind of gentle pity for the girl who was to bring me £5,000. We were engaged. Old Simon joked us coarsely, and seemed to exult over the affair. I might even have doubted the existence of the £5,000, but that Maggie told me of it herself.

"Uncle was keeping it for me to live on when I was an old maid," she said; "but you shall do what you choose with the money when I belong to you. We'll buy a pretty house, shan't we, dear, first of all, and live there all our lives—somewhere where we can have a garden?"

So, after that, I never doubted, but clung to the idea as I could not if I had loved the girl. We were married in a fortnight. Uncle Simon and his old housekeeper alone were present. It had touched me a good deal when Margaret had whispered that she had rather not have a wedding party.

"Fancy the bride limping up the aisle upon a crutch!" she said. "Let me be married with none to stare at me. You love me, so I don't care about being lame any more, but I'd rather not be stared at."

I took her in my arms and kissed her then.

"I'll be good to her," I said, as the clergyman uttered his prayer—"very, very good;" and I was saying it again when I sat with my wife in old Simon's parlor, and he, coming in, the gas, and stood twinkling his eyes at us maliciously.

"So it's over," he said, with his fiendish chuckle. "She's yours; now for the £5,000. I'm going to hand it over to-night. I shall sleep better."

I blushed with shame. "Not yet," I said; "don't talk of money yet."

"No," said Simon. "But I will, though; I've got it here." And he unlocked a sideboard which stood in the room and brought out a small roll done up oddly enough in brown paper. "There it is," said he, "there it is Look at it; count it. Five thousand, plum. Count it!"

He fairly grinned as he spoke. She smiled. I saw something in his laugh that made me shudder. Without a word more I walked to the table, opened the parcel and spread out the notes. There was £5,000 worth of them, reading the value on their faces; but they were the notes of the Diddleton & Bilkem Bank, which had failed years ago! I had been deceived. The girl I had married was penniless!

"Impostor!" I yelled. Old Simon answered with a roar of laughter.

"Good joke," he said. "I have done what I have promised. You've got the £5,000; I didn't tell you what it was in. Of course such money is of no use to you; but I can't help that. Ha, ha!"

I think I should have given him a blow, but just then I heard Margaret scream. I looked at her. I saw, as I had known before, that she had no hand in the deception. I saw an awful look in her eye, a doubt of my love trembling on her lip. I saw her rise and falter on her poor feet and stretch her arms toward me. I heard her cry, "Thomas, I did not know!" and then—oh, thank God for it!—the love I had never felt before rushed into my heart—a great all-conquering love.

I ran to her. I took her in my arms. I gave her the first kiss of passionate and new-born love, and I said: "Margaret, try and bear poverty with me, for I love you better than my soul."

And all Margaret's money—the money that faded before me like fairy gold—could never have given me half the joy that the wealth of love given to and received from her gave me upon our bridal day, gave me in all the first struggling years of wedded life, and will give me, God grant it, until the end.

The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture; like a schoolboy's holiday, with a task affixed to the tail of it.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT

They talk most who have the least to say.

No one loves to tell of scandal except to him who loves to hear it.

Next to love, sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.

A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.

Sometimes a noble failure serves the world as faithfully as a distinguished success.

So long as we stand boggling at imaginary evils let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow.

A man must reap as he sows. In a broken natural law there is, as Shakespeare suggests, "no more mercy than there is milk in a male tiger."

We do not like our friends the worse because they sometimes give us an opportunity to rail at them heartily. Their faults reconcile us to their virtues.

You have probably observed that the most difficult persons to get along with are those who are always perfectly sure that they are in the right and equally sure that you are in the wrong—particularly, as is often the case, when you know you are in the right.

Let no one suppose that by acting a good part through life he will escape scandal. There will be those even who will hate them for the very qualities that ought to procure esteem. There are folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

What greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined in life—to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the last parting.

When you have learned how to live well, you will know how to die well. Be not sorry if men do not know you, but be sorry if you are ignorant of men. Not to make faults is to commit new ones.

Disease Conquered by Will.

It has been proved by experiment, that imagination may cause sickness and may even occasion death, without any organic disease. Physicians assert, on the other hand, that a resolute will may baffle dangerous disease, and bring recovery when resolute hope is lost.

Mr. Andrew Crosse, the famous electrician of England, has shown that hydrophobia can be resisted and overcome by power of will. He was bitten by a cat, which died of madness the same day. The wound healed, and the circumstance was almost forgotten. But one day, three months after, intense pain was felt in his arm, attended by great thirst. In attempting to drink a severe spasm closed his throat.

A sudden faintness came over him, and with it the thought that he was doomed to die of hydrophobia. He determined to conquer the disease, and taking a gun went forth on a long hunt. In spite of the pain in his arm, he kept up a vigorous tramp all day. On reaching home in the evening he felt better, and was able to eat and drink water. The next day the pain retreated to the elbow, the following day to the wrists and then left him without harm. An experienced physician affirmed that a decided case of hydrophobia had been arrested only by the mastery of the will.

The incident suggests the necessity of acquiring such self-control as will compel the body to do just what the judgment may decide to be done. This acquisition ought to be consciously present to a young man in his moral and physical training. And it would be well for him to begin the work by acquiring the habit of self-denial. That is, he should refuse to indulge himself even when indulgence might be innocent, for the sake of keeping his body in subjection to his will.—*Youth's Companion.*

Bad News for Water Drinkers.

The age of the earth is placed by some at five hundred millions of years; and still others, of later time, among them the Duke of Argyll, place it at ten million years. None place it lower than ten millions, knowing what processes have been gone through. Other planets go through the same process. The reason that other planets differ so much from the earth is that they are in a so much earlier or later stage of existence. The earth must become old. Newton surmised, although he could give no reason for it, that the earth would at one time lose all its water and become perfectly dry. Since then it has been found that Newton was correct.

As the earth keeps cooling it will become porous and great cavities will be formed in the interior, which will take in the water. It is estimated that this process is now in progress, so far that the water diminishes at about the rate of the thickness of a sheet of writing paper each year. At this rate in 6,000,000 years the water will have sunk a mile, and in 15,000,000 years every trace of water will have disappeared from the face of the globe. The nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere are also diminishing all the time. It is in an inappreciable degree, but the time will come when the air will be so thin that no creature we know could breathe it and live; the time will come when the world cannot support life. That will be the period of old age and then will come death.—*Professor Proctor.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Cyrus W. Field is confident of the success of the application of electricity to railways, and thinks the time is not far distant when at least all the elevated roads of New York will be run by this motor.

An idea of the enormousness of the quantities of flour manufactured in Minnesota may be had from the fact that the Washburn mills of Minneapolis alone turn out a carload every thirty-five minutes through the twenty-four hours.

The authorities at Castle Garden, New York city, estimate that the emigrants arriving here land with an average of $20 a head—men, women and children. According to this, if 500,000 arrive in 1881, as is calculated, they will bring a total of $10,000,000.

Georgia added 21,320 to the number of her small farms between 1860 and 1870, and in the other Southern States the plantations are also being rapidly divided up into small farms. To this change is attributed the notable increase in the amount of cotton raised.

Another exhibition of all nations is projected—an exhibition of models and designs of floating craft, from fishing smacks up to war ships, to be held at London next June, under the auspices of the Shipwrights' company of that city. This ancient company has for its arms a Noah's ark, with the cross of St. George charged with the lion of England.

A recent article in the New York *Tribune* says that the oleander is such a deadly poison that a horse which had eaten a bunch of leaves died in a short time. Persons picking and eating the blossoms have also died from the effects. The branches divested of bark and used as skewers have poisoned the meat roasted on them, and killed seven out of the twelve who partook of it.

The indebtedness of France has increased $1,300,000,000 in fifteen years, and during the same period the debt of Russia has increased $1,900,000,000; that of Germany, $425,000,000; Spain, $1,500,000,000; Italy, $1,100,000,000. Great Britian has reduced her debt $144,000,000. The greater portion of the debt of European nations was incurred in preparing for war, in the building of fortifications, and in the construction of costly and useless navies.

Professor Riley, of the United States entomologist commission, says locusts cannot do any damage except to young fruit trees, in the limbs of which they deposit their eggs. He says the report that these locusts sting human beings is a fallacy; that a species of digger-wasp feed on these young locusts and people have been stung by these wasps, from which the belief has sprung that locusts sting. He says the locusts will suddenly disappear before long.

A discharged soldier at Omaha, Neb., recently drew $800 for his five years' service in the army, and bought a ticket for Philadelphia, intending to start East in the afternoon, when he fell into the hands of a hotel runner, who induced him to drink and to visit some low dive. At the end of three days the ex-soldier turned up, dead broke. It was afterward ascertained that the victim had a wife and five children in Philadelphia, and that he had saved his entire five years' wages for the purpose of establishing himself in some business.

One of the first acts of the department of agriculture and commerce just established in Japan was to issue instructions to the various prefects and local authorities requiring them to render all possible assistance in the way of supplying models, books, etc., to the artist artisans. This class of workmen, it is said, has for the most part been without these appliances for a considerable time, but the government is at length aroused to the necessity of reviving, if possible, the spirit and technical excellence of the ancient art.

The Ecumenical Methodist conference which will meet in London, England, September 7-20 of this year, will be one of the most important religious gatherings of the decade. It will be composed of 400 delegates, representing all branches of Methodism in all parts of the world. Two hundred will go from this side of the globe to meet 200 from the other side. In America alone there are fifteen different Methodist bodies. These will all have a part in the conference, and it will be the first time they have all come together. The conference may prepare the way for the ultimate organic union of all these bodies.

Horse diseases, like those which afflict the human family, are more likely to occur in low, cold, damp places, than in those which are dry and warm. The best stables for horses are those situated on dry, gravelly soils with good natural drainage. Impure air is one of the strongest predisposing causes of disease. Horse stables should be kept clean, sweet and airy, and all affections of the lungs which will impair breathing and the proper aeration of the blood should be corrected. Impure water, spoiled and insufficient food, should be guarded against. Sudden exposure to cold and wet or to cold draughts when heated should be avoided.

When timber planting is in order, as it most certainly will be in a few years, it will be desirable to know the rate of growth of different trees, in order to know what will grow rapidly and be serviceable in a short time. Observation tends to show that the growth for twelve years is as follows: White maple, one foot in diameter, thirty feet high; ash, one foot in diameter, twenty feet high; white willow, one and a half feet diameter, fifty feet high; yellow willow, one and a half feet diameter, thirty-five feet high; Lombardy poplar, ten inches diameter, forty feet high; blue and white ash, ten inches diameter, twenty-five feet high; black walnut and butternut, ten inches diameter and twenty feet high.

It will be remembered that news was received some time ago of the massacre of several British sailors by natives of the South Pacific. Light is perhaps thrown on some of the recent hostilities of islanders in that part of the world by the news from the Feejee archipelago. The vessels Aurora and Venus have been charged with piracy and kidnaping; and the evidence taken on the trial shows the blackest fraud, treachery and cruelty on the part of white men stealers. It was proved that they lay in wait for natives and seized them; that they coaxed them on board their vessels and then put them in irons; that they fired on them to cripple and catch them; that they swamped canoes full of them in order to pick up and steal the swimmers.

Living Without Food or Drink.

A letter from Battle Creek, Mich., says: Mention has been made in the newspapers at various times of the case of Mrs. Nellie Ingram, who, since last October, has been in bed, unable to take food or water. Mrs. Ingram is now thirty-six years old, and has been twice married, her present husband being Henry Ingram, a teamster. In girlhood, as Miss Nellie Dunn, she was hearty and robust, a specimen of blooming health, and had a more than ordinary fine constitution, which she retained as she advanced in years. On October 11, 1880, she stepped into a Dr. N. Merritt's office to have a tooth extracted. She was then in the most perfect health, and weighed not far from 180 pounds. The tooth was a double one, far back in the jaw, firm and fast and very troublesome from a cavity. Undoubtedly the pain and annoyance she had experienced from it had excited her nervous system to that degree that it took but little to produce a decided shock. The tooth was extracted with much difficulty, and produced intense pain. Mrs. Ingram became greatly excited, which culminated in a nervous shock. A hack was called, and she was taken to her home in a prostrated condition, and was immediately afterward seized with a severe pain in the bowels, which has continued night and day ever since, accompanied by sickness and nausea. She repeatedly attempted to eat food to sustain life, but it only produced a loathing and deathly sickness, and was at length given up. These spasms occur, however, whether she is given food or not.

As soon as it became certain to her physician that all attempts to keep her alive by introducing food into her stomach were useless, he began giving her injections, thereby sustaining life by a process of absorption by the walls of the intestines. Life has also been sustained by baths of beef tea, milk, and such highly nutritious liquids, with an occasional bath of alcohol to keep the pores open. She has lived for the past eight months in this way, not a morsel of food having passed her lips. Her weight has been reduced from 180 to eighty pounds; but although her body is so much reduced, her face still preserves a quite healthy appearance, and would not strike one as belonging to a person who has been obliged to go without food, and who has suffered such excruciating pains. Her nerves are at such a high tension that she is unable to sleep more than two hours in twenty-four. This short rest is generally taken toward morning, when the vitality in her body is very low. With returning activity of the senses she begins the retchings, which spasmodic efforts of nature continue through the day until her system is completely exhausted and she falls into the unsatisfactory sleep described. Within the last few days, owing to the strain on her throat by the frequent contortions of the muscles during retching, she has substantially lost her voice and is unable to speak above a low whisper. A constant fever attends her, accompanied by an inordinate thirst, but she cannot drink any more than eat.

The case has excited uncommon interest in the medical fraternity throughout the State, and many have come to see her. It is curious to see hunger appeased and thirst quenched by outward applications.

A trunk brought over in the May flower was being cut up for firewood by a Norristown man the other day when out rolled $500,000 in gold, two silk hats, a diamond inlaid clock, four pairs of new boots, a camel's-hair shawl, a set of solid silverware, a costly mirror, a suite of parlor furniture and a file of newspapers. The man who was demolishing the trunk said it formerly belonged to an editor.—*Norristown Herald.*

People glorify all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbors.

A MONSTER OF THE SEA.

Savage Creatures that Rise from the Bottom of the Sea Only when They are Mutilated--Interesting Information About Them.

A Gloucester (Mass.) fisherman said to a New York reporter while examining a squid at a Rockaway museum:

"I've been round the world, seen sharks, whales and big snakes, but a big squid when he's cornered is about the worst-looking creature you want to see. Generally their body is about ten feet long, looks like a grayish-white bag, with a tail like a big arrowhead. The head is small, but the eyes are about as big as a large saucer or plate, and black and staring. When you catch a glimpse of them eyeing you out from among their arms, I tell you it makes a man wish he hadn't come. The arms, ten of them, branch from the head, eight short ones about fifteen feet, and two long ones from thirty to forty, depending, of course, upon the size of the squid. Eight of them are lined with suckers, each one ranging in size from a ten-cent piece up to a half-dollar. They are like so many air pumps. In each one is a ring of bone with edges like a saw. These are pressed into you, and the air is sucked out, which, of course, forces the teeth of the saw in, and you can imagine the effect of hundreds of these flying around and striking on all sides. The long arms only have their suckers confined to the ends, which are flattened out. Between all these arms is the mouth, which has two beaks just like a parrot's, only larger, and the upper one sets into the under so they can nip a piece out of an oar blade as easy as to say the word.

"Do they swim? Yes, and backward, too, dragging the arms after them and going like lightning. Sometimes they jump right out of water and come down as slick as a flying fish. The first one I ever tackled was just above Trinity bay, Newfoundland. We saw something in near shore, and a couple of us jumped into a dory and pulled over to it. When we got near a big wave tossed us right on top of it, and the first thing I knew I got a shot of water and ink (you know they spurt ink from an ink bag) fair in the face, and by the time I wiped it off the squid was half aboard us. It flung five of its arms over, and one struck my mate on his bare arm and nearly hauled him over. I grabbed the ax and managed to cut two of the arms when another got round my leg, and [illegible] feet; down I went into the boat, and I believe that's the only thing that saved us, as my hand landed on a big boat hook. I lay on my back, the boat half full of water, and jammed that hook right through the ugly creature's eyes, and, as my mate had put an oar through it, it slipped into the water. All this time, mind you, it was fuming and spurting water and ink; but it was only about half a fathom of water, and I stuck the boat hook in it again. After we had bailed out the boat we made the squid fast by the painter, towed it aboard and cut it up for bait, after we had measured it. From the tip of the long arms to the end of the tail the line gave fifty-one and a half feet. We packed it in a tub that was made to hold exactly 900 pounds of cod, and it filled it. I wouldn't tackle one again like it for the proceeds of a whole season.

"Why, everywhere a sucker had struck my mate's arm it looked as though a red-hot iron had been pressed on and sunk in, and where they had been torn away the flesh had gone, too. He was laid up a month. I had a heavy pair of boots on, and the leather showed the marks, as if they had been cut with a penknife.

"Yes" (in answer to a question) "most all the Gloucester men can tell big stories about squids. Captain Collins, now one of the United States fish commission, used to run the schooner Howard, and they caught five in one day, averaging from thirty-five to forty-five feet on an estimate, and weighing about a thousand pounds apiece. Some difference between them and this monster, that we are money out on."

This account was not exaggerated, as any one may prove by paying a visit to the zoological museum of Yale college, where Professor Verrill has the finest collection of these creatures in this or any country. A few years ago they were not believed in, and the strange tales of Hugo were the only hints of their existence; but one was washed ashore on the Newfoundland coast, and fortunately fell into the hands of the Rev. Dr. Harvey, who sent part of it to the Smithsonian institute, and thus their existence became assured and credited by many who some years back classed them with the sea-serpent.

At certain seasons they are more frequent than others, and as they are only found or seen when mutilated, living at other times in the deep sea, it is supposed that they become injured in the breeding season; or perhaps at certain times parasitic animals are more frequent. 1875 was a season extremely notable in this respect, and numbers were seen floating on the surface, food for birds, or partly dead and mutilated. Others were found along the coast washed among the breakers, where they swung, hanging by their two long tentacles, which were fastened to the rocks, answering the purpose of cables to the living ship on a lea shore.

A famous place for them seems to be the Flemish Cap, a bank to the northeast of the Grand Banks. Portions of these monsters have been found in whales, that indicated animals nearly one hundred feet long and twenty-five hundred pounds in weight. These animals are not new to the geologist. Their fossil beaks and ink bags are frequently found in the strata of the recent formations, the ink being so well preserved that it was formerly used as the sepia of commerce, and a writer has penned a history of living squids with the ink of one that perished tens of thousands of years in the past. Earlier forms of the squid appeared in shells, and these fossil coverings are frequently found almost as large as a cart wheel, while some of the straight-shelled varieties reached a length of fifteen feet and, according to some authorities, thirty feet. Imagine a shell thirty feet in length propelled like a battering ram through the water, waving its snake-like arms; a fitting forefather of the giant squid of to-day, the architenthis of the scientific world.

Origin of the Railroad Bell-Rope.

In the early days of the railroad in this country the locomotive engineer was the master of the train. He ran it according to his judgment, and the conductor had very little voice in the matter. Collecting fares, superintending the loading and unloading of freight, and shouting "All aboard!" were all that the conductor was expected to do. The Erie railway was then the New York and Erie railroad. There was no railroad connection with Jersey City in 1842. Boats carried passengers from New York to Piermont-on-the-Hudson, which was then the eastern terminus of the road. Turner's, forty-seven miles from New York, was as far west as the railroad was in operation. One of the pioneer conductors of this line was the late Captain Ayres. He ran the only train then called for between the two terminal points. It was made up of freight and passenger cars. The idea of the engineer, without any knowledge of what was going on back of the locomotive, having his way as how the train was to be run, did not strike the captain as being according to the propriety of things. He frequently encountered a fractious passenger who insisted on riding without paying his fare. As there was no way of signaling the engineer, and the passenger could not be brown from the train while it was in motion, the conductor in such cases had no choice but to let him ride until a regular stop was made. Captain Ayres finally determined to institute a new system in the running of trains. He procured a stout twine, sufficiently long to reach from the locomotive to the rear car. To the end of this string next the engineer he fastened a stick of wood. He ran this cord back over the cars to the last one. He informed the engineer, who was a German, named Abe Hammel, that if he desired to have the train stopped he would pull the string and raise the stick, and would expect the signal to be obeyed. Hammil looked upon this innovation as a direct blow at his authority, and when the train left Piermont he cut the stick loose. At Turner's he told Captain Ayres that he proposed to run the train himself, without interference from any conductor. The next day the captain rigged up his string and stick of wood again:

"Abe," said he, "this thing's got to be settled one way or the other to-day. If that stick of wood is not on the end of this cord when we get to Turner's you've got to lick me or I'll lick you."

The stick was not on the string when the train reached Turner's. The captain pulled off his coat, and told Hammil to get off his engine. Hammil declined to get off. Captain Ayres climbed to the engineer's place. Hammil started to jump off on the opposite side. The conductor hit him under the ear, and saved him the trouble of jumping. That settled forever the question of authority on railroad trains. Hammil abdicated as autocrat of the pioneer Erie train, and the twine and stick of wood manipulated by the conductor, controlled its management. That was the origin of the bell rope, now one of the most important attachments of railroad trains. The idea was quickly adopted by the few roads then in operation, and the bell or gong in time took the place of the stick of wood to signal the engineer. Captain Ayres continued a conductor on this road under its different managers until he was superannuated and retired on a pension a year ago. He died a few months ago in Owego, N. Y., at the age of seventy-eight years.

The Dean's Thanks.

Some accidents seem to have happened on purpose, so pat are they. For instance:

A certain Dean of Ely was once at a dinner, when just as the cloth was removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of extraordinary mortality among lawyers.

"We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than seven eminent barristers in as many months." The dean, who was very deaf, rose just at the conclusion of these remarks and gave the company grace:

"For this and every other mercy, make us devoutly thankful.

A French surgeon mitigates pain by administrating a series of wave sounds to the affected part by means of a tuning fork and a sounding board. Neuralgia is cured speedily. The vibration is kept up by an electro-magnet.

When I was a young man I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and do all the lifting; now I am older, and seize hold of the small end and do all the grunting.—*Josh Billings*

Judge Not.

How do we know what hearts have vilest sin?
How do we know?
Many, like sepulchres, are foul within,
Whose outward garb is spotless as the snow,
And many may be pure we think not so.
How near to God the souls of such have been,
What mercy secret penitence may win—
How do we know?

How can we tell who sinned more than we?
How can we tell?
We think our brother walked guiltily,
Judging him in self-righteousness. Ah, well!
Perhaps had we been driven through the hell
Of his untold temptations, we might be
Less upright in our daily walk than he.
How can we tell?

Dare we condemn the ills that others do?
Dare we condemn?
Their strength is small, the trials not a few,
The tide of wrong is difficult to stem.
And if to us more clearly than to them
Is given knowledge of the good and true,
More do they need our help, and I pity, too—
Dare we to condemn?

God help us all, and lead us day by day,
God help us all!
We cannot walk alone the perfect way,
Evil allures us, tempts us, and we fall!
We are but human, and our power is small;
Not one of us may boast, and not a day
Rolls o'er our heads but each hath need to say
God bless us all!

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The only thing the hat will leave to the hairs is a crown.

The best press ever made—Two loving arms.—*Toronto Grip.*

An old salt christened his anchor Sigh because it was heaved so often.

No man reads a paper that he could not improve.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

She cooed; he wooed; the old man said they could if they would. No cards

For thinking, one; for converse, two, no more;
Three for an argument; for walking, four;
For social pleasure, five; for fun, a score.

An editor without a backbone don't amount to much. It's his principle column, you know.—*Statesman.*

Now lovers taking walks are seen;
She on his arm doth heavy lean—
The young man and the grass are green.

—*Salem Sunbeam.*

European tours will soon become unfashionable. The horrible discovery has been made that it is cheaper to summer in Europe than at an American watering-place.

A New York editor has given $35,000 for the promotion of a German school system. Out this way it takes all an editor can make to promote his own system.—*Modern Argo.*

A French engineer, after a series of experiments with a loaf of bread baked by a Vassar college girl, now announces that the project of tunneling Mount Blanc is entirely practicable.

The census office states that the people in the United States pay annually $26,250,100 for their daily newspapers. Leaving in the neighborhood of $999,111,999,111 that they don't pay.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Some one has formed 1,051 English words of not less than four letters from the letters in the word "regulations." This may be a pleasant kind of work, but it is not so profitable as killing potato bugs, one at a time.

The little ones will keep on saying things. Six-year-old Mabel is industriously engaged in "cleaning out" a preserve jar which her mother had just emptied. Four-year-old-Bobby looks at her for a while, and then blurts out: "Say, sis, don't you wish you could turn it inside out so you could lick it?"—*Philadelphia Herald.*

The Prevention of Sunstroke.

The following hints for the prevention of sunstroke are given by Dr. Edwin C. Mann, of New York city, in an article upon this subject in one of the medical journals: To avoid sunstroke, exercise, in excessively hot weather should be very moderate; the clothing should be thin and loose, and an abundance of cold water should be drank. Workmen and soldiers should understand that as soon as they cease to perspire, while working or marching in the hot sun, they are in danger of sunstroke, and they should immediately drink water freely and copiously to afford matter for cutaneous transpiration, and also keep the skin and clothing wet with water. Impending sunstroke may often be warded off by these simple measures. Besides the cessation of perspiration, the pupils are apt to be contracted, and there is a frequency of micturition. If there is marked exhaustion, with a weak pulse, resulting from the cold water application, we should administer stimulants. The free use of water, however, both externally and internally, by those exposed to the direct rays of the sun, is the best prophylactic against sunstroke, and laborers or soldiers, and others who adopt this measure, washing their hands and faces, as well as drinking copiously of water every time they come within reach of it, will generally enjoy perfect immunity from sunstroke. Straw hats should be worn, ventiliated at the top, and the crown of the hat filled with green leaves or wet sponge. It is better to wear thin flannel shirts in order not to check perspiration. We may expose ourselves for a long time in the hot sun and work or sleep in a heated room and enjoy perfect immunity from sunstroke if we keep our skin and clothing wet with water.

To estimate the distance of a storm observe how many seconds elapse between the flash of lightning and the thunder and multiply them by 1142—the number of feet sound travels in a second.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D^R CLARK JOHNSON'S
INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEART DISEASE.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, SKIN, & BLOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

11,000,000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, cured my wife of Bronchitis of 7 years' standing. I cannot recommend it too highly.

D. WEBSTER.

Red Hill, Mitchell Co., N. C.

I was confined to my bed for four years, with a combination of Diseases, and had the attention of five different physicians, but to no effect. I commenced the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, and now, after a short trial, I am able to do my housework. MRS. VINA HERRELL.

Butler, Rutherfort Co., N. C.

I was afflicted with Rheumatism for six years, and found nothing to relieve me until I tried Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, which effectually cured me in a month's time W. SUTTON.

Butler, Rutherford Co., N. C.

I was troubled with Neuralgia for 13 years, and for 10 years was under doctors' care, without being benefited. I at last tried Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, and have derived more good from its use, than from any other medicine I ever tried. RICHARD H BUTLER.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no Agent. Particulars given on application.

HENRY RIDDER.

FISHERIES FOR 1882.

We beg to inform our patrons, that Merchant outfitters to whom the Fishermen can apply, that we are preparing our orders for Gilling abroad, and will import fresh and new goods to meet their wants with seasonable notice.

AM. NET AND TWINE CO.
3-4t. Boston.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Elizabeth City Normal School will open July 11, 1881 and continue about six weeks.

Daily drill in the latest and best methods of Instruction, School Organization and Discipline, as well as a review of the Common School Branches and of such Higher Branches as shall be deemed necessary, will be given by an efficient corp of Teachers.

Tuition is free to all Teachers and to such as intend to become Teachers. Good board with rooms furnished, can be had at prices ranging from $3.00 to $4.00 per week.

For further particulars, see Circulars which can be had from each County Superintendent.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal of School and Secretary of Board of Managers.
W. W. KENNEDY, Chm'n.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered dyspeptic, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest, and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaints are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; **Sour Stomach**; Loss of Appetite; **Bowels** alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **Debility, Low Spirits**, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of the symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and **DEATH** will ensue.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR unless in white wrappers, and has the red letter Z and Mortar in the front, and is made by **J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery

☞ Repairing in his line promptly done.

GEO. W. BELL.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20 1881.

THE MISSION OF WORDS.

As society slowly progressed from savagery and its stone hatchets it perceived the need of, and provided tools adapted to the nice delicately defined purposes which were constantly evolved.

Almost if not quite parallel with multiplied and refined development of industrial needs, was a growing aspiration for newer and more universally adapted social tools called "words," to fit the varied phases of the more sharply defined conditions and closer associative relations.

In the infancy of the race it may fairly be imagined that while the toilet was limited to fig leaves, and tools to sharp stones, the vocabulary of the race was correspondingly limited. In nothing, perhaps, is the contrast between the conditions of those earlier and these later days more clearly apparent than in mechanic's implements and talkers' words; both tools of business, and both for exact jobs requiring new inventions.

The artisan has a full assortment of implement nicely graded and exquisitely adapted to almost every conceivable emergency in mechanics, and his philological brother, to whom is intrusted the equally responsible labor of forging rude thoughts so that they may be utilized in every day life, to polish epigrams and shape logic so that they may pierce the iron-clad armor of antagonists, is becoming equally well endorsed.

Words are given as factors of mighty potency and if carelessly used, if disrespectfully treated, they do not impart their significancy but become as "empty brass and tinkling cymbols." Every word has a history of more or less importance; has been called into being as really needed, and has been projected into use by potent forces. Daniel Webster, a more reverential appreciater of their mission than his namesake the Dictionary maker, would sometimes keep an audience waiting some minutes while he searched his copious vocabulary for a fitting term, especially as to adverbs and adjectives, and they were never hitched to verbs or nouns until the right—should we say impulsive—explosive was obtained, and then his thought was driven to the bull's eye of the target with more than nitroglycerine directness and force.

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

Our exchanges, as they come to us, show even more plainly than the telegrams which first came that the whole American people have never been so aroused since the end of the war as now. The unity of feeling is absolutely imprecedented. There is now no North, South, East or West. The Nation, and we may add, all foreign nations, are moved with indignation at the crime and with sympathy and hope for its suffering victim. There was no such concentration of emotion over the assassination of Lincoln. The event was unknown across the ocean for a fortnight, and at home the passions enkindled by four years of strife had not burnt themselves out. Intelligent Southerners recognized Booth's act as a wretched mistake, and felt that it would prove an injury to them. They may also have despised the murder as cowardly and cruel, but it was not to be expected that they would share the grief of those who looked upon the slain President as a martyr in the cause of liberty.

There is no such sectional difference now. Party conflicts have been forgotten, and an entire people are swayed by the same emotions. The situation is as inspiring as it is peculiar, and will long be remembered as one of those rare occasions in the history of the world which may most emphatically be styled an era of good feeling. Christendom for once displays a true sisterhood of States.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce held on the 7th inst., it was resolved to a start a subscription to raise a fund, to reach $250,000, to be invested in Government Bonds, and the interest thereof to be paid to Mrs. Garfield during her life and at her death the principal to be divided among the surviving children of James A. Garfield. At present the subscription has reached $150,000.

The universal sympathy expressed for our stricken President is touching. England has shown that she has a heart throbbing with brotherly love for us and the whole people of the South have vied with the North in showing genuine loyalty. The President's wound will go far to heal those caused by the shock of war.

Kentucky is the first of the States to appoint by the Governor a day for prayer in behalf of the President of the United States. The Governor of Ohio has appointed a Committee of Governors to name a day for this purpose.

The contest over the New York Senatorships is closing. Hon. Warner Miller was elected on the 16th to fill Platt's vacancy for the long term, and doubtless to-day Hon. E. T. Lapham will be elected to succeed Roscoe Conkling.

With a very few exceptions every prominent and leading Republican in the State is opposing the Prohibition bill.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

The business outlook continues favorable. The New York *Public*, which is good authority, states that the increase in the value of business in the great cities has been large. New York, Boston and Cincinnati have increased their business over 50 per cent.; Philadelphia, 34; Chicago, 27; St. Louis, 22; Baltimore, 23 and San Francisco, 42. The increase in the net earings of all the Western railroads for the month of June has been enormous as compared with the same month of last year.

The Legislature of Georgia has adopted resolutions unanimously expressing indignation at the attempted assassination of President Garfield, and denouncing the crime in the severest terms. There is but one sentiment throughout the whole South, condemnation of the crime, detestation of the creature who committed it, and hope for the President's immediate recovery. The "bloody chasm" is bridged now with indignation of a cowardly act and prayers for the recovery of the nation's President. On the question of assassination there is no North, no South, but universal horror.

Grisome, the Chicago faster, has completed his forty-five days without eating. He took no food but had plenty of water.

Under the law of the District of Columbia the would-be-assassin Guiteau's punishment cannot exceed eight years imprisonment and labor.

The slow but sure recovery of the President from the assassin's wounds is now assured by the Doctors.

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated a man named Bookwalter for Governor.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the Citizens held in the Court House of Elizabeth City, N. C., on June 11th, 1881. Rev. P. W. Melick in the Chair.

On motion of Dr. R. K. Speed, seconded by W. F. Pool, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we the citizens of Elizabeth City, N. C., without distinction of party, sect or denomination in General Town Meeting assembled do express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious attempt to take away the life of our President: We do sincerely rejoice at the favorable reports issued by the Physicians in attendance and would utter our heartfelt prayers to the all wise Ruler of the Universe that the sufferer may soon be relieved from physical pain and restored in health and strength to his family friends and the nation.

2. That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of this meeting to the Secretary of State, with a request that he assure the President, that he and his family have the sincere sympathy of this entire community.

P. W. MELICK, Chairman.
JNO. H. HALL, Secretary.

The President's Wife and Mother.

There has been no more significant point in the history of the tragedy at Washington to the waiting, breathless Nation, than the part which his wife and mother have borne in it. Millions of men and women to whom the President was really but a vague name, a symbol of power, and General Garfield, perhaps, a political enemy, have felt their hearts throb and eyes fill at the thought of the fair and delicate woman, so dear to him, whom he had with his own hands just faithfully nursed back from the borders of the grave, hastening to him on the flying train to hold him in her weak arms, to help him with her prayers and love, in his long and heroic fight with Death. The sight brings the White House down to a level with the poorest cabin in which there is love and faith, and makes its inmates the kin of every household in the land.

Nobody has forgotten, too, how in the day of his inauguration, when he took the oath which made him ruler of fifty millions of people, he quickly turned from the waiting diplomatists bearing the congratulations of other rulers, and from the applauding crowds, to a little, plainly dressed, white-haired woman seated behind him, stooped and reverently kissed her. It was his mother. * * * Beyond everything else, the American is a domestic, home-loving man. He is a politician, a Stalwart, a Democrat, but he is first of all and under all a son, husband and father. His ruler will never be to him as to the European, a tyrant, a vague power separated from him by such a gulf of differing rank and interests that he hardly recognizes him as human. To the American, whatever his prejudice against the principles of his chief ruler, he is a brother man standing side by side with himself, on one level, with the same feelings, hopes, affections. —*Tribune.*

The President's Splendid Courage.

"The President retains all of his indomitable courage, and the clearness of his mind has been simply marvellous. He philosophizes on his situation and the consequences which are to follow his death or recovery as coolly as though the case were that of another. Believing that he can be useful to his country as well as to his family he, has a strong desire to live; and as he has said more than once, 'I will take the chance, if there is only one,' I thought I knew him as well as one man could know another, but I have discovered in him, a gradeur and heroism of character of which I had never before dreamed."—Dr. Swain.

On the 9th inst., Judge Mathias E. Manly, of New Berne, died suddenly. He was a native of Chatham county and was born April 13, 1801. He was both a Superior and Supreme Court Judge. He resided in New Berne after his 29th year save while a refugee during the war.

Prohibition and Party.

Nothing was heard about prohibition by either party, during the last political campaign, in North Carolina. The Democratic party was confident of success, so much so that some of its most distinguished leaders are reported to have declared that if they could not succeed with such an unexceptionable ticket as Hancock and English, they could not succeed at all. But that party did not succeed. It was entirely defeated in the National contest, and badly damaged—coming out without a reduced majority—in the State election. Not long after the Presidential election a few prominent citizens of the State, of both parties, but not officially connected with either, started a prohibition movement in Raleigh; and when Gov. Jarvis delivered his annual message, the people were were surprised with a recommendation in favor of legislation to that end.

In a short time after the Legislature met, in January, a communication, over the signature of "Gaston," appeared in the official organ of the Democratic party, the *News and Observer*, headed, "The Curse of Revenue Officers—Remedy for the Evil," from which I extract as follows:

"In the last gubernatorial election (1880) the Democratic party lost, on the vote of 1876, in the county of Mecklenburg 759 votes; in the county of Lincoln 343; in the county of Gaston, 567, total, 1669 votes.

"A few more such disasters, and the Democratic party will lose the majority of the popular vote, in 1882.

"The loss of these counties is due to the patronage and oppression of the Federal revenue service,

"Something has to be done to counteract or destroy this great Radical power. The remedy, I suppose, is to prohibit the distillation of grain, and this will extirpate the revenue service 'Othello's occupation will be gone.' No distilleries, no revenue officers; no radical engine of corruption.

"I don't wish to prolong this article, but write only a brief suggestion, which our legislators can amplify and digest. * * * Let our legislators ponder over this matter seriously."

The legislators took the hint, aptly. A "brief suggestion" was all that was necessary. It was regarded—this great Radical power—as a serious matter in a party point of view, and was seriously considered. The whole article of "Gaston" went the rounds of several—perhaps all—Democratic papers and the outcome of the whole matter is the present "prohibition" scheme.

Now observe, while the Prohibition Act allows liquor to be sold, for certain purposes, it does not allow it to be *made* in the State for any purpose whatever. Why? Is not the answer plain, and according to the "brief suggestion" above is, "No distilleries, no revenue officers." But something had to be done, or Democracy already defeated in 1882, and this is "*the* remedy."

But Republicans must all put their hands upon their months, and be duly mum, and all parties fraternize, and all colors too, and go to church and pray for prohibition, and—well, please excuse me. I wish to watch and wait. I know some Republicans advocate prohibition. Let them do so. But as sure as "something has to be done" Democracy has on this lion's skin, and I know it, by the ear of Gaston which I see sticking up, and by the way the faithful sneeze since Gov. Jarvis has taken snuff. Let them continue faithful. His Excellency can take snuff more agreeably and appropriately from Tobacco, next time, and then "Othello's occupation" will be clean gone.

The end as I take it thus, is "to counteract or destroy this great Radical power," and the means is not simply prohibition—but this special and composite Prohibition which allows that to be sold, which is not allowed to be made, or in other words, this Prohibition which gets clear of the Revenue officers. I am not prepared to walk into that parlor.—*Correspondent in Statesville American.*

Senator Beck on Garfield.

Hon. John B. Beck, U. S. Senator from Ketucky, was interviewed on arrival at Louisville. In reply to a question. "When did you last see the President," he said: "On Thursday afternoon. We passed quite a little while together. He was unusually kind, buoyant, and happy. His desire was to do all he could for some constituents of mine, in whose interest I called. He began to talk of his wife's illness and the happiness he expected to have during his holiday. His eyes filled as he talked, and when we parted he gave me one of his left-handed blows on the shoulder, which I told him I would carry home as a lovelick."

"Did you see him after the shooting?"

"No; but I called at the White House that evening, and gave a prescription which I am sure was of service. I told Secretary Lincoln that, in my belief, if Mrs. Garfield should break down on her arrival it would kill him—his mind was solely engaged about her—and I begged that Mrs. Blaine—who is the bravest woman in the world, and a woman of brains as well as nerve—should meet her and prepare her. This was done. Mrs. Garfield showed herself a woman of courage, and all went well. One smile from his wife was worth more to the half-dying President than all the doctors."

Nervousness, debility, and exhausted vitality cured by Brown's Iron Bitters

SCRIPTURAL.—"Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. Of its beneficial effects we do know something; and, from personal experiments, it is our opinion that its virtues have not been exaggerated by the many flattering notices of the press. If any of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have doubts in relation to the efficacy of this popular preparation we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel, 'Come and see.' Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves."

"Rev. DAVID WILLIS, President of Oglethorpe College, and Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga., Prof. University of South Carolina."

The Philadelphia *Times* has begun a crusade against cigarette smoking, and says that the practice is killing thousands of young men every year There is no occasion for worry about this matter. The class of young men who smoke cigarettes can be spared.

New life, vigor, and strength given to the aged and infirm by Brown's Iron Bitters

Miscellaneous Items.

Brown's Iron Bitters contain all essential ingredients for a true tonic

The drought in Southwest Virginia is distressing. Pastures are burnt up, and cattle have to be driven in many cases several miles for water.

Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has undergone amputation of the foot for gangrene, and is as comfortable as could be expected.

"Montpelier," well known at the home of President Madison, about eighty miles south of Washington, will be sold at public sale July 28.

A black bear in Idaho undertook to hug a young lady, and she punched out one of his eyes with her parasol. He will be careful who he hugs next time.

President Jackson was shot at by a poor man, whose head was turned by the political stories of the time that the President's course in reference to the United States Bank had made the times hard.

The destruction of property in East Lancashire, England, from the recent storm is very great. Over fifty mills have stopped worked and many thousands of people are thrown out of employment.

President Garfield's relatives in Ohio say that, with the exception of an attack of fever and ague years ago when a boy, and occasional touches of dyspensia in late years, he has never been ill. His habit has always been to live on plain, substantial food, and he has never indulged in late suppers.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 18—Mrs. Eliza Garfield, mother of President Garfield, had a severe attack of cholera morbus on Friday, from which she partially recovered. But she is now prostrated by fever. On account of her extreme age, she being eighty-one her condition is regarded as very critical, and fears are entertained for her recovery.

A curious coincidence is found in the fact that the nurse who attended the President at the time of his birth died about the hour the assassin attempted his life. Her name was Mrs. Stewart C. Garner, and she died at the residence of her son, A. J. Gardner, in Mason Township, near Dowagine, Mich., at the age of eighty-seven years.

Ex President Hayes is mentioned, by *The Philadelphia Press*, as writing, on July 7, to a friend in Philadelphia: "The President has gained vastly in popularity and power for good, and extreme and bitter partisanship has, in the judgment of sound minds, been signally rebuked by this awful attempt on the President's life."

"It is all right, now I am here," from the lips of his devoted wife, did more to prolong and possibly save the life of the president than all the wise surgeons that were gathered at his bedside. That Mrs. Garfield should arise from an invalid's couch and grow strong where men would be weak are only the traits of the true woman. As she presses back her bitter tears, and stills the great grief of her heart, she can rest assured that the hearts of a sorrowing people are in deep sympathy, and that they honor and venerate such courage and devotion.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit Mich.—*Free Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRUDEN & SHAW,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Edenton & Elizabeth City, N. C.

The above firm have established a Law Office in Elizabeth City where one of them after the 15th of August next, will be found regularly on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week to attend to any business instrusted to them.

July 20, 1881.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHOES.

In order to make ROOM for FALL GOODS. I am now offering my entire Stock of FIRST-CLASS BOOTS & SHOES at a reduction of 25 cents. GOODS direct from the Factories. Call soon and save money.

At HENRY BRANDT'S,
31 Market Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, Va., Feb 3, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief. L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house. J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family. H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house. W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house. DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief. H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief. R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made with the E. C. & N. Railroad to reduce the First Class fare to $1.50 for round trip to Norfolk. Tickets good for three days from Saturday, July 30th. Train will leave Elizabeth City at 10 o'clock, A. M.

6-2w.

THE UNIVERSITY
—OF—
NORTH CAROLINA.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN
AUGUST 25th, 1881,

Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system.

Connected with it are schools of **LAW**, of **MEDICINE**, and of **PHARMACY.**

Special facilities given for practical studies, as such as

Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, Land Surveying, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Business Law, Phonography, &c.

Expenses, including tuition and room rent, $185 to $230 per annum.

Address, for catalogue and particulars,
KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
President.

Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1.

TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL.

THROUGH THE ALBEMARLE SOUND.

NEW AND IMPORTANT STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD CONNECTION.

The Steamer "ORIOLE"

will, until further notice, leave Elizabeth City, after the arrival of the 8:30 P. M. train from Norfolk, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Edenton, Plymouth, Jamesville and Williamston, connecting at Jamesville with the train to Washington, N. C. and points South.

RETURNING, the train leaves Washington at 2 P. M. daily for Jamesville and points North, connecting with the Str. "ORIOLE" at 5 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Plymouth, Edenton and Elizabeth City, arriving at Elizabeth City in time for the next morning's train for Norfolk at 9:30 A. M. by the E. C. & N. R. R.

This delightful and new route along the Albemarle Sound and up the Roanoke River as high as Williamston is now open to excursionists and travelers.

Freight as low as other lines.

A. FISHER, Manager,
Dymand City, N. C.

E. S. ASKEW,
Capt. Str. Oriole.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION CO.

The Steamer "Enterprise" leaves the Company's Wharf for Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock, returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer "W. B. Rogers" sails every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Columbia, Spruill's and Will leave [illegible] and Mackey's Ferry, Will leave [illegible] Bridge at 7 o'clock A. M., and Columbia at 10 o'clock A. M., every Tuesday and Friday, by the way of Woodville every Tuesday.

Freights solicited.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. W. MARTIN, Agent.

NORTH CAROLINA
Steam Transportation Company's Office,

TAYLOR'S WHARF,
ONE DOOR WEST CLYDE'S LINE.
NORFOLK, VA.

STEAMER HELEN SMITH,

Leaves for Elizabeth City and landings on the Dismal Swamp Canal every, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

STEAMER MARY E. ROBERTS,

Leaves for Columbia, Simmons' Landing and Spruill's Bridge, every Thursday at 2 P. M.

STEAMER KEYSTONE,

Leaves for Murfreesboro, Franklin and all intermediate landings on the Chowan river every Monday at 6. A. M.

STEAMERS LOUISA AND COMMERCE.

Leaves for Baltimore, Edenton and landings on the Roanoke river, Semi-Weekly.

STEAMER ASTORIA.

Leaves every Tuesday at 6 P. M. for all Landings on the Roanoke River.

STEAMER J. W. HARING.

Leaves for Suffolk, Whaleyville, and landings on the Nansemond River, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M. and every Saturday at 6 P. M. Freights for all points received daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed.

HENRY ROBERTS.
AGENT.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAILROAD.

NORFOLK, July 1, 1881.

On and after this date trains will run as follows;

Mail train leave Elizabeth City
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,
Friday.....9-30 A. M.
Arrive Norfolk.....1-00 P. M.
Mail train leave Elizabeth City
Wednesday, Saturday.....10-30 A. M.
Arrive Norfolk.....2-00 P. M.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamboats "Newbern" and "Pamlico," from Newbern, Washington, Makeley's, South Creek and Mallett's Wharf, N. C., and points on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, arrive at Elizabeth City on Wednesday and Saturday before Train No. 1 leaves; and depart on Monday and Thursday on arrival of Train No. 3 from Norfolk.

Passengers from Nag's Head, Wednesdays and Saturday, connect with train at Elizabeth City and Bay Line at Norfolk.

The steamboat "W. B. Rogers" arrives from Shiloh, Leigh's Landing, Nixonton, Woodville, Columbia, Spruill's Bridge and Cross Landing on Tuesday and Friday at 10 o'clock P. M., and returns on Monday and Tuesday, leaving Elizabeth City at 7 o'clock A. M.

The steamboat "Carrie" leaves Elizabeth City at 7 o'clock A. M. for Fairfield, Gum Neck and Kilkenny on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on alternate days.

The steamboat "Oriole" leaves Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P. M., touching at Edenton 6 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Plymouth 8 A. M., Jamesville 10 A. M., arriving at Williamston 12 M. Returning, leave Williamston 2 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Jamesville on arrival 5 P. M. Train from Washington, N. C., Plymouth 8 A. M., Edenton 12 o'clock at night, arriving at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Passenger and freight station at foot of Church street, Norfolk.

Freight received daily, except Sunday, one hour before departure of Train.

Through tickets on sale between Elizabeth City and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers from Norfolk and Newbern, Washington, Makeley's, South Creek and Mallett's Wharf, N. C.

M. K. KING,
Gen'l Manager.

MERCHANTS.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS

Large and carefully selected Stock.

I would respectfully announce to my friends and the general Public that I have embarked in the Mercantile Business at the well known "Overman Stand," on the corner of Road and Church Streets, which I have filled with a carefully selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, etc., all of which I will SELL AT LOW FIGURES FOR CASH

I respectfully invite all who may have anything to purchase in my line to call and examine for themselves.

I. N. TILLETT.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
Fine Groceries,
HARD-WARE & FAMILY SUPPLIES
in Town can always be found at
ROBINSON'S
ON WATER STREET.

☞ Prices always as low as good quality will admit of.

NEW STORE
AND
GREAT BARGAINS!
AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a NEW STORE at Mrs. Layden's, corner of Road and Ehringhaus Streets, directly opposite C. C. Allen, which he has filled with a large and carefully selected stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, ETC.

All of which will be sold at prices that will insure satisfaction. Best Goods at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

☞ Be sure and call and examine my stock

J. GOLDSTEIN.

CLOTHING
AT
JACOB SALOMONSKY'S

ON WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

He has a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and especially of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men and Youths wear, also a full and complete line of

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

in all the latest styles and shapes.

He likewise keeps Gents Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods and Nottons. His prices will defy competition. Terms strictly CASH

With his long experience in the trade he hopes to merit a continuance of liberal patronage.

☞ His store is two doors South of Main on Water Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elizabeth City.
PLANING MILL,
D. S. KRAMER, Proprietor,

Is prepared to furnish Flooring, Sidings, Doors, Sash, Window Frames Blinds, Brackets, Mouldings, and Fancy and Ornamental Wood Work of all kinds.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed always on hand.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW GARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of my work I am now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles.

Shop on Poindexter street, near Water street.

Call on or addreess,
J. F. SANDERS.
E. City, N. C., April 26th, 1876.

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL.

OPENED FOR GUESTS, JUNE 6th, 1881.

SPENDID NATURAL ADVANTAGES, FINE FARE AND LOW RATES.

The attention of Pleasure Seekers, Invalids and others desiring to spend the Summer Months at the Sea-shore, is called to the fine advantages offered by Nag's Head Hotel, situated on the narrow strip of land skirting THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST and directly opposite the historic and renowned Roanoke Island, in full view of both the ATLANTIC OCEAN AND ALBEMARLE SOUND.

Among the attractions offered at this noted watering place are Fishing, either in the Ocean, Sound or Lakes near by, Gunning, Boating or Driving among the picturesque Hills and Valleys within a short ride of the Hotel. The Bathing is unsurpassed on the whole Atlantic Coast, the bathers having no dangerous undertow to contend with. The Birding is unusually fine, being the natural Raising Ground for Curlew, Willets, Snipe and Yellow Shanks. SPORTSMEN wishing something more exciting than Fishing and Birding, can be accommodated by Hunting Deer, to be found within a few miles of Nag's Head.

Considerable improvement has been made to the Buildings, all of which are now in thorough repair. Quite a large addition has been added this year to the Hotel, which is fitted up for Bed Rooms, and furnished to compare favorably with any Sea-side Resort.

THE TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE DELICACIES of the Season, both from Land and Water.

Board:—Per Day, $2.00; Per Week, $10.00 to $12.00; Per Month, $30.00 to $40.

Special Rates for Families. Children occupying seats at first table will be charged full price.

The Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad being completed, there will be Steamboat communication with it from Elizabeth City to Nag's Head, bringing it within five hours time to Norfolk

The new enlarged Steamer "Harbinger" will make one to trip a week from Hertford, N. C. direct to Nag's Head, also one trip from Norfolk every Monday direct for Nag's Head, leaving Norfolk at 6 A. M., and arriving at Nag's Head at 6 P. M. Persons in interior or Western North Carolina can reach Nag's Head by connecting at Norfolk, Va. with the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietors,

C. W. HOLLOWELL, E. City, N. C.
OR
J. C. PERRY, Nag's Head, Dare Co., N. C

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slate-Roofing

PAINT.

SAVES RE-SHINGLING.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
CONTAINS NO TAR.
MIXED READY FOR USE.
ANYBODY CAN APPLY IT

With this

LOCAL & DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—Thos. A. Commander, Jos. Salomonsky, Henry M. Fearing, W. H. C. Walker and Benjamin L. Brothers. Clerk—C. Guirkin. Treasurer—Hugh Cale. Attorney—J. F. Wheelhee. Constable and Tax Collector—W. W. Graves.

Postmaster—D. C. Lippincott.

CHURCHES—Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal; also Colored Methodist and Baptist.

LODGES.—Achorce Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday evening. Talula Encampment No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. & A. M.—Meets on every Monday night. Cherokee Chapter meets when called.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Chairman Board of County Commissioners—W. W. Kenneday. Sheriff—Thos. J. Murry. Treasurer—Geo. W. Cobb. Register of Deeds—Benjamin C. Brothers. Clerk of the Court and Judge of Probate—Miles Commander.

Superintendent of Public Schools—Joel P. Overman.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Counties composing it are Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Tyrrell, Gates, Hyde, Dare, Washington, Beaufort, Hertford, Bertie and Pamlico. Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, Gatesville. Solicitor—C. W. Grandy, Elizabeth City.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Pitt, Chowan, Martin, Gates and Pamlico.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AGENTS WANTED.—Big Pay.—Light Work. Steady Employment. Samples free. Address M. D. BYRN, 49 Nassau street New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser,s experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St, New York. 32-6m.

To Consumptives,

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription will address Rev. E. Wilson, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Pimples.

I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear, and beautiful, also Instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Bell, Vandelf & Co., 5 Beekman St, N. Y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN ON THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Incacity, &c.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. WE ALSO HAVE A SURE CURE FOR TAPE WORM. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, Post Office Box 4586. 42-1y.

$2 Watches, Item watches $2.50. White metal Hunting Case Watches, Stem winders $3.50. Cheap and reliable for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. THOMPSON & CO., 249 Canal St. New York.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

W. F. POOL. WM. MARTIN.
POOL & MARTIN.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLERS AT LAW,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts of North Carolina.

C. W. GRANDY,
Attorney at Law & General Collector.
ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office over H. C. Godfrey's Store, corner Road and Ehringhaus Sts.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

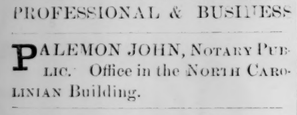
Dr. L. B. Dobson,
Surgeon Dentist,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C
Teeth filled, new teeth inserted with best material, all operations performed skillfully and gently, and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Special attention given to the correction of irregularities in growth of children's teeth. Office at the "Carolinian Building."

THE ALBEMARLE BANK,
AT
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
THORNTON CONROW, President
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, Cashier.

Board of Directors:
THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL
PALEMON JOHN.
Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, etc.

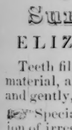
THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
MAIN ST., ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
DR. WM. UNDERWOOD, PROP'R,
Under the new management this Hotel has been renovated and refurnished and will be conducted in first-class style.
☞ Good table, comfortable rooms, clean beds, and attentive servants. Terms moderate.
The "Albemarle" is centrally located and is one the largest Hotels in the State.

JAMES C. LANE,
FASHIONABLE



MAKER,
POINDEXTER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Makes fine Boots and Shoes a specialty Repairing of all kinds done promptly Prices reasonable. Patronage solicited. 48-tf.

F. M. COOK,



JEWELER.
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Mr. COOK has a well selected stock of JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Chains, Necklaces, etc.

The North Carolinian.

The Official Organ of the City.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20 1881.

☞ Keep cool.

☞ Don't get excited.

☞ The milk of human kindness is not excellent food for thought.

☞ Cowper said most truly:

Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the State University in this week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ When some boys go to College, among the commendable things they learn is GOOD MANNERS. Others become top-lof-ti-cally vain and pedantic.

☞ Certain of our "Prohibition" advocates allow their zeal to out run their wisdom. Denunciation is not argument, and abuse never made a convert.

☞ The attention of Republicans is called to the article "Prohibition and Party" in another column. We well remember "Gaston's" communication, and we all have seen *what has followed!* It is always wise for Republicans to be on their guard.

☞ We are now in what is termed the "dull business season"—a number of the people being away at the different summer resorts. Still the trade and business activity of Elizabeth City is at least treble what it has been in the hot months of previous years.

☞ An intelligent gentleman who is in the habit of visiting Elizabeth City about every six months, spent a day or two in town last week. He was struck with the improvements he saw going on and could not repress expressing his surprise. Said he "I am now satisfied that the Railroad is going to rapidly build up your town. I was skeptical, but am no longer."

☞ Two weeks from to-morrow the people of Elizabeth City will vote on the Railroad Subscription question. They have had ample time to see what the railroad is accomplishing, and to make up their minds fully as to their duty in the premises. We are more confirmed than ever in the correctness of the position taken by the CAROLINIAN.

☞ Superintendent Overman is taking hold of his work in real earnest. Though modest and unassuming, he is a gentleman of sterling character, solid acquirements and real ability. His efforts will be toward elevating the educational standard in this county and making our public schools more efficient than they have been. Let him have the co-operation of every friend of the cause.

☞ The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Albemarle Agricultural Society on the 8th inst, to suggest the names of suitable persons for officers, failing to report to the meeting on the 15th, the Secretary was ordered to notify each stockholder that a meeting would be held at his office on Friday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The aforesaid Committee are requested to report at that time.

☞ Farmers are complaining because of the great difficulty in securing sufficient help. Their crops have been and still are suffering in consequence. One day's work at the right time is worth four days later on. A large farmer told us the other day that because of the loss of four days the fore part of this month—the hands off on "excursons" and enjoying the "Fourth—he has been utterly unable to catch up; indeed, he says that fifty days work now will not put him in the position the use of the four lost ones would have done.

☞ It is always more pleasant to have those whose approval we value to all agree with us on public questions than otherwise. but we long ago adopted the rule of following our own convictions of *right* and *duty*, and it has always justified us in the end. In our judgment some of our most excellent friends are being deceived on "Prohibition." The men in the background—the intriguers who are pulling the wires—those who conceived the measure and shaped the act in its present form have aims and objects little dreamed of by thousands of the good and well meaning people of the State. Their ultimate designs are *not* to promote genuine Temperance reform, but to secure partisan advantage. They shrewdly threw an apparently very big tub to the Temperance whale, the design being to catch the temperance element of the Republican party, and they are chuckling behind the curtain at their success! But those who have carefully examined the cumbrous bill clearly see that the legal technicalities conceal its numerous holes, justifying the remark of the celebrated O'Connell that "some laws are only nets to let the *big* fish through and to catch all the *little ones!*"

—As for us, the time has not yet come when we are ready to join in *any* movement to aid the Democratic party in retaining power in this State. And we warn our political friends that notwithstanding all declarations to the contrary, this is the real purpose of the "Prohibition" bill passed by the late Democratic Legislature.

☞ See card of Pruden & Shaw, Attorneys at Law.

☞ The moon, like some men, is the brightest when it is full; but, like them again, it soon begins to lose its lustre.

☞ We trust that another year our Truckers will diversify more. Devoting entire attention to a single crop is "risky," to say the least.

☞ Providence never hides a smiling countenance from the farmer who manures highly, cultivates often and seeds with liberality.

☞ About 11 o'clock last Friday night Mr. J. W. Graves was waked up by the smoke of a fire just starting from an ash-box in the hall. A few minutes longer and it would have been too late.

☞ A writer says: "The evening wore on." Inasmuch as he failed to state what the evening wore on that particular occasion, our Young Man rises to inquire whether it was the close of a summer's day?

☞ While it's been "awfully hot" hereabout the past two weeks, we have not suffered, judging from our exchanges, as have the people in many sections of the Northern and Western States, especially the latter. The number of deaths from sun stroke have been fearful.

☞ The Norfolk *Virginian* says:

We learn that the Dismal Swamp Canal Company will shortly have built at Graves' shipyard, a duplicate of the William B. Rogers, only differing from that vessel in a little less length and slightly increased draught. The new steamer is to be ready in September and will run between Elizabeth City and Norfolk.

☞ A story is told of Martin Van Buren that when a candidate for office, as he frequently was, he once found his wife weeping over a bitter personal attack upon him in one of the newspapers. "Why, my dear," said the wily sage of Kinderhook, "I paid $50 to have that printed."

☞ The live, wide-awake Republican leaders of the State have not been caught in the "Prohibition" trap so cunningly set by the Democratic Legislature. The first requisite for a successful or useful politician is that he shall not be swayed by clamor or led by mere sentiment, but that he shall be able to recognize facts. Some men, however, are wilfully blind.

☞ The attendance at the Normal School is not what it should be. It is to be regretted that Teachers do not manifest the interest the importance of the matter really demands. There is no more responsible position than that of teaching the young, fitting them for life's great duties, and those who engage in the work should embrace every opportunity to better prepare them for it.

☞ Mr. F. C. Woodward delivered a lecture on Monday night in Harney's Theatre, under the auspices of the Normal School now in session here, on "A call for a more earnest study of our Mother Tongue." It was able and scholarly and cannot fail to set those who heard it to THINKING, as well as to spur them up to an effort to improve what all have so much and so long neglected.

☞ Our mail service is not satisfactory. Not only are the people of all these Sound Counties suffering, aye worse than they have in ten years, but now the transfer of the through mail from Norfolk to Elizabeth City from land to the railroad, instead of an advantage to our business public is the reverse, as the mail reaches here three hours later—too late to be distributed before next morning. Our people are indignant, and unless a change is made they will give expression to their feelings in a way that will be understood.

☞ An unfortunate disturbance occurred in our ordinarily most law abiding town on Saturday night, which came near ending in a very serious affair. A white man had a dispute with his colored washerwoman about some alleged missing clothing; she called him some opprobrious names, and he knocked her down. The news rapidly spread and, under the leadership of certain colored men of whom better things had been expected, over a hundred of their race collected at the corner of Poindexter and Main streets and threatened summary vengeance on the offending man, even going so far as to openly defy the Mayor after he had ordered them to disperse. A number of arrests were made and on Monday the white man was fined and the colored bound over to appear at the next term of the Superior Court. All the parties did wrong—the woman in grossly insulting the man, the man in striking the woman and all who attempted to take the law in their own hands,—the latter committing a crime against the peace and very safety of society. Every citizen, colored as well as white, is interested in maintaining a respect for and an obedience to authority and law, and the common protection demands that they be enforced.

LOCAL MENTION.

The W. B. Rogers will make an excursion to Nags Head on Sunday.—Mr. Pegram, late Conductor on the Railroad, has been assigned a position in the office at Berkley, and is succeeded by Capt. Poindexter. Both very clever gentlemen.—Our genial friend J. C. Perry gave us a call on Friday.—Dr. Butt is putting up a brick addition to his residence.—J. B. Chesson Esq., of Washington county, spent Saturday and Sunday in the City.—Still several Excursions every week.—

They stood together on the bridge
Curiously gazing at the moon!
They said "we're watching the comet,"
But then, ahem, the hour was too soon!—

The serious illness of his father called Mr. G. H. Robinson North very suddenly last week.—President Phillips and Superintendent King were in the city on Monday.—Col. Guirkin has the carpenters at work on an addition to his residence on Road street.—C. B. Brothers has been lying quite ill the past week.—Geo. W. Price Jr., of Wilmington, one of the leading colored men of the State, will speak on Anti-Prohibition here on Friday night. He is an able speaker.—The large Steamers from Newberne and over the Sound now plying here are bringing the travel and trade this way. We "told you so."—Flaxseed coming in. Price fluctuating from $1.05 to $1.10.—Watermelons getting plenty.—A number go to Nags Head to-day.

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

DARE. The Hotel at Nags Head, is filling up and all are having a good and enjoyable time.

CAMDEN. A. P. Cherry, of South Mills, has been seriously ill, but is now improving.—On the 8th inst., Mr. T. L. Roberts, of Shiloh, was killed by lightning.

CHOWAN. The *Clarion* says that the returns made by the administrator of R. Watson dec'd, late of Edenton, were so meagre and other causes leading to suspicion, a Receiver was appointed and $6,000 was unchested on the 11th. Much excitement prevailed among those interested.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters; are honored and blessed as benefactors.—Ex

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Two hundred barrels of Flour just received from the West at Robinson's which he offers cheap.

Choice Prunes at Underwood's at 10 cents a pound.

Robinson pleases everyqody in goods and prices.

Buy at S. Weisel's.

Fresh Groceries always found at Robinson's.

Bargains at S. Weisel's.

Timothy Hay at Robinson's.

Underwood sells "Tapioca" at 8 cts.

Always buy at S. Weisel's and you will get bargains.

Robinson's celebrated Eclipse Flour beats anything in the market.

Hams! hams!! Just in at Underwood's, another fine lot of very choice Hams and other meats.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

Hay will be kept constantly on hand, from 60 cents to $1.00 per cwt. For a good quality, by the bale or ton, don't fail to call on

W. C. GLOVER,
2tf. At Office D. S. S. T. Co.

All Job Printing intended for the CAROLINIAN Office should be either handed or sent direct to us, or to our Foreman, Mr. T. B. Berry. No other one is now connected with our Office.

ANOTHER CHANGE

I have decided to close out entirely the Grocery Department within the next few weeks, as the new firm of Fowler & Co., prefer to keep pace with the times and handle exclusive and larger lines of goods, and will occupy the room now used as a Grocery with a Wholesale and Retail Boot & Shoe Department on October 1st.

Crockery, Tinware, Cutlery; Straw Matting, Carpets, etc., must "suffer" and will be sold at a sacrifice to close out. In the Dry Goods Department continual reductions will be made and bargains offered. Call and see for yourself.

S. S. FOWLER.

Job Printing of all kinds neatly executed at this Office.

DIED.

LASSITER. At Nixonton, this county, on the 13th inst., Henry E. Lassiter, in his 47th year of age.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE OR CONSUMPTION. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES ARE CERTAIN TO GIVE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CATARRH, CONSUMPTINE AND THROAT DISEASES. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS use them to clear and strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

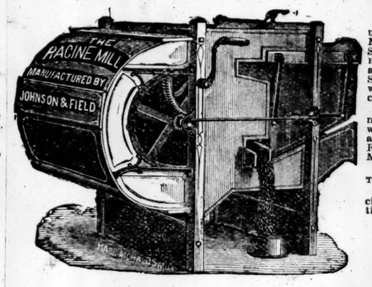
IRON
A TRUE TONIC
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—*sent free.*

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

BITTERS

JOHNSON & FIELD,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
The Racine Farm and Warehouse Fanning Mills.



These Celebrated Mills have long been used by the Farmers and most prominent Millers and Grain dealers in the United States, who recommend them as being the BEST Machines ever produced for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description. They do the work more perfectly and have greater capacity than any other machines.

They are strongly built of the very best materials, highly finished, and provided with Superior Attachments, Sieves, and are made in three different sizes, one for Farm use, and two for Warehouse or Miller's use.

They are WARRANTED to give SATISFACTION.

Correspondence solicited and descriptive circular and price list sent free on application to

JOHNSON & FIELD,
RACINE, WIS.

S. WEISEL,
The "Old Merchant,"

Takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he still keeps a *Full Assortment and Latest Styles* of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOE
Muslins, Hosiery, Table Linens, Towellings, Trimmings, Notions, and Shoes.

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

FINE CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS
—OF—
UNIFORM EXCELLENCE.
Light! Stylish! Warranted!
SAVE your MONEY, write for Catalogue and PRICE LIST to
The Boston Buckboard Co.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
SOLE Manufacturers of the celebrated Boston BUCKBOARD.

P. W. Melick,
DEALER IN
Furniture, Books, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Crockery, Childrens Carriages, Toys, Novelties, &c.
WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY

No. 610.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.
Largest Manufacturers of Reed Organs in the World!
ESTEY ORGANS ARE WARRANTED,
AND THE MANUFACTURERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.
☞ Be sure to Send for Illustrated Catalogue before Purchasing.

$1000 REWARD For Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Blood-Poisoning, Blood-Humors, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all Diseases caused by Disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels, PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, or Liquid Extract Blood Purifier, is the only remedy so strong that it can be sold by druggists, or otherwise, that will cure these diseases in all their stages, however they may have originated, or however they may have affected the system. Nothing else can be "just as good" as this Discovery, when you are asked to buy a substitute. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00.

PILES Symptoms: Moisture, Intense Itching, Stinging, Worse by Scratching, Bleeding, Blind, Protruding, Internal, External, Ulceration, Fissures, Constipation, Nervousness, Shooting Pains, Discharges of Mucus, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Dizziness, Tumors, Chilliness, Dryness of the Skin, Nervous Irritability, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Hot Flashes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Alternate Chilliness and Heat, Extreme Nervousness, Trembling, Sinking at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Weak Back, Kidneys, Spinal Weakness, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Fear of Death. Any one of these symptoms may indicate the presence of the disease. Pyramid Pile Cure contains no opium, mineral, or dangerous drug, but acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, giving immediate relief. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. CAUTION.—*None genuine unless wrapper on bottle contains his* signature *and a* Pile of Stones. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you.

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Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap.
Compact, Substantial, Economical and Easily Managed.
Guaranteed to work well and give full power claimed.
JUST THE THING FOR A PRINTING OFFICE
Every Farmer who runs a Cotton Gin, Corn Mill or Wood Saw, should have one.

SEE OUR LOW PRICES.

3	Horse Power Fugine and Boiler			$240
4½	"	"	"	280
6½	"	"	"	370
8½	"	"	"	450

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James Leffel & Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

FOR RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.
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ROUND CORNER
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
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GENERAL AGENT FOR
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

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Send for Catalogue.

STEAM ENGINES,
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong, and durable. Also Horse Powers and Gin Gear.
SAW, GRIST AND CORN MILLS, GINS, PRESSES AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered.

Fig. 1. Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world. Fig. 1 is engine in use. Fig. 2 already for road. Send for Catalogue.

Fig. 2.

The Farquhar Separator
(Warranted)
Farquhar Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Lightest draft, most durable, simplest, most economical and perfect in use. Wastes no grain, cleans it ready for market.

AND HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED SEPARATORS.
THE SILVER MEDAL AT Paris Exposition.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.

Only $20
for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Equal to any Singer in the market. *Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it.* This is the same style other companies retail for $50. All Machines warranted for three years. Send for our Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address
CHARLES J. WOOD & CO.,
17 N. Tenth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Other Pianos Wear Out,
BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.
VICTORS in all great contests, and for 34 years in the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy in the purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.
LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP
Chickering & Sons Largely advance prices Feb. 1st. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $245 to $305 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.
LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.
Southern Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C. & Ala.

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine
is warranted to saw a **two-foot log in three minutes**, and **more** cord wood or logs of any size in a day than **two men** can chop or saw the old way. *Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.* AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

Robinson Wagon Co.

Manufacturers of
FARM & SPRING WAGONS.
Buggies & Phaetons.
Send for designs and prices to
ROBINSON WAGON CO.,
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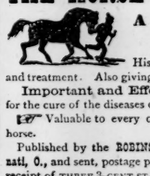
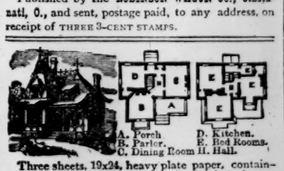
THE HORSE & WAGON.



A NEW BOOK on the Horse.
His history, structure, uses and treatment. Also giving a few of the most Important and Effective Remedies for the cure of the diseases of the horse.
☞ Valuable to every owner and lover of the horse.
Published by the ROBINSON WAGON CO., Cincinnati, O., and sent, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of THREE 3-CENT STAMPS.



Three sheets, 19x24, heavy plate paper, containing elevations, plans and details for the above house; also book of 20 pages, giving specifications, itemized estimate and form of contract—invaluable to every carpenter or party proposing building, as a guide in making bids or drawing contracts.
Price $2.00. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
H. E. WALTON,
330 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.

VIA-SANO
THE GREAT LIVER KIDNEY AND BLOOD REMEDY & Anti-Bilious TONIC.
A compound of the active principles of Eucalyptus, Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Dandelion, Kidney Wort, Buchu, Hops, &c., which acts promptly on the Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Stomach and Bowels at the same time. These organs are so intimately connected that when one is diseased, they all become more or less affected. Hence the great value and superiority of this compound, which restores them all healthy action, and as a tonic, builds up the entire system. It is also a most valuable remedy for Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Gravel, Female Weakness, all Skin Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic affections, old sores and ulcers. Pleasant to take. Trial bottles, 25cts. Large bottles, 50cts. All druggists and country stores have it, or will get it for you. Also prepared in sugar-coated pills, and mailed for 25 cts a box. AGENTS WANTED. HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

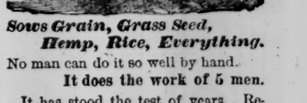
NETTING
—FOR—
SEINES AND POUNDS.
WE MEASURE THE MESH.

Parties ordering Netting or Seines, will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is, if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

100 YARDS.

No. 1.

We would make the webbing 150 yards long 15 feet deep when stretched the same as a rope, that is the Mesh stretched as per diagram No. 2.



No. 2.

In the absence of any instruction, we will make as above. In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.

Parties unknown to us, ordering goods, will be required to remit us one-third the value before we ship them, the balance to be paid on delivery.

☞ Send for Price List.

WM. E. HOOPER & SONS,
BALTIMORE.

PEARCE'S
IMPROVED CAHOON
Broadcast Seed-Sower.

Sows Grain, Grass Seed, Hemp, Rice, Everything.
No man can do it so well by hand.
It does the work of 5 men.
It has stood the test of years. Received First Premium at 21 State Fairs in 2 years. Good, Substantial, Reliable Machine, warranted to do all that is claimed for it.
Price only $6.00.
Send stamp for descriptive circular.
E. WHITMAN'S SONS, Agents, Baltimore, Md.
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GOODELL COMPANY,
ANTRIM, N. H.,
Sole Manufacturers.

EDUCATE YOUR BOYS!
Give them a Printing Press,
ALL PRICES.
BUSINESS MEN
Do your own Printing. "Economy is Wealth." The best and cheapest Presses are made by J. P. W. Durnan, 19 German St. Baltimore, Md.
Price List Free.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An Empress' Romance.

There is a bit of romance yet in the Austrian empress' heart, though she is credited with being such an Amazon. She cherishes in a beautiful jeweled box, not a stone of great price, but a little faded nosegay of edelweiss, that mountain flower, white and delicate as a snowflake, which Austrian peasants attach to their buttonholes as a sign of love. The little nosegay was given the empress by her husband the time they were betrothed.

Twelve Bridemaids' Dresses.

The twelve lockets worn by Lady Brooke's (Miss Maynard's) bridemaids at the great wedding at Westminster Abbey, are described as exceptionally beautiful, being very costly works of art. Each was formed of diamonds and pearls, worked with the greatest skill into the most exquisite representation of the form and petals of a daisy—appropriate emblems of the youth and innocence of the bride and her bridemaids, as well as souvenirs of herself, the pet name by which she has been known to her family and friends since her birth being Daisy.

A Simple Costume.

A number of gentlemen at a party the other evening were wondering why all young ladies did not dress in the plain, simple style of a young belle present, whose toilet they greatly admired. The dress was certainly very beautiful, as was the young lady—which had a great deal to do with the effect of the dress, which deserves description. The underskirt was of plain white surah, covered with tiny ruffles of the same goods. The overdress was of nun's veiling of an exquisitely fine texture, adorned with frills and cascades of cream white lace, and caught up with clusters of white snowdrops covered with crystals. Upon her head of golden hair was a delicate wreath of snowdrops glittering with white jets. She wore not a jewel, but carried in her hand a large antique fan of white feathers spangled with crystals. After the party was over the wearer of the dress, who had heard of and enjoyed the compliment, laughingly informed one of her admirers—a doting uncle—that this "simple" dress, at an exceedingly moderate conputation, not including "Madam's" bill for making, had cost $160, all the uncle did was quietly to hand the young lady of the "simple" dress his new spring hat, with a bow of acknowledgment and a wave of the hand which expressed more than words could have done, his unqualified admission of the utter incapacity of the masculine mind to comprehend the magnitude or to guess the price of a woman's dress, even though that dress simulate "simplicity" to perfection.—*New York Evening Post.*

Fashion Notes.

Plaids are much worn.

Tucks are again fashionable.

Skirts are made longer and fuller.

Low shoes in fanciful forms grow in favor.

The favorite waist is the box-plaited blouse.

The white pocket handkerchief is moribund.

Coaching bouquets are very large and brilliant.

Belted short basques are worn by young ladies.

Cuffs are not worn when long-wristed kid gloves are.

Full-gathered bodices are worn under peasant waists.

Corsage bouquets are *de rigeur* with the simplest toilets.

The rage for red and yellows is already on the decline.

All fashionable handkerchiefs are enriched in some way with color.

Olive green and pale brown are the favorite colors for coaching costumes.

Olive green, condor brown and Russian blue are favorite colors for coaching suits.

Puffs of mull for the neck and throat are more fashionable than ruches, frills or braids.

The Mascotte, a cunning little Frenchified turban, is the favorite walking hat for street wear.

The newest thing in collars has one end longer than the other, lapped over on the front of the dress.

Gay bordered pocket handkerchiefs are worn with all sorts of costumes, and even in full evening dress.

Diadem combs encircling the chignon are enriched with real or imitation jewels or balls of gold, silver, jet, steel or amber.

Surah, Bengaline or Victoria and Louise silks in delicate evening shades and white take the lead for summer festival dresses.

Cascades of lace are worn fastened by a bow of ribbon on one side about half way between the throat and waist, with the ends carried over on the other side and fastened in the belt.

Wide soft belts of Surah or any crushable fabric are folded and placed around the waist, with ends falling almost to the bottom of the skirt either in the back or on one side.

Evening dresses are cut in V shapes back and front and edged with lace.

Black and white checked silk handkerchiefs are worn with traveling suits.

Dresses for the mountain or seashore are made of dark garnet wool as heavy as flannel.

Embroidered muslin gowns are made up with underskirts and peasant waists of bright silks.

Pretty toilets of white wool have Spanish lace plaitings and draperies of satin surah in stripes.

Spanish lace points, long but not very deeply pointed in the back, are worn a la fichu, tied around the shoulders.

It is a popular fancy this season to make the skirts of dresses of black and white striped silk, rather than the flounces.

The standard choice for summer dresses is black grenadine, plain sewing-silk grenadines with smooth surface having the preference over all others.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

THIRTY-FOUR graduates received diplomas at the annual commencement of the New York institution of the deaf and dumb.

DURING the absence of its mother a five-months'-old baby in Philadelphia was killed by rats.

GLENMORE, the conqueror of Luke Blackburn, defeated Parole at the Coney Island races, beating the best time on record at a mile and three-quarters.

A GOOD view of the newly-discovered comet was obtained in New York the other day, and from various other parts of the country come reports concerning the brilliant appearance of the long-tailed visitor to the heavens. There is quite a dispute as to who first saw the comet, several astronomers claiming that honor.

THE remains of Mrs. Henry Hattemah, of New York city, who died recently of consumption, were cremated in Lemoyne furnace, at Washington, Pa.

SILAS C. HERRING, a well-known inventor and safe manufacturer, died a few days ago at his home in Plainfield, N. J., aged seventy-seven years.

HENRY STANBERY, attorney-general of the United States during a part of President Johnson's administration, died a few days ago in New York, aged seventy years.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and General Grant met the other day in Long Branch at an informal reception held by the former.

WALTER FINE, thirty years of age, while walking in Philadelphia with a young lady, was shot and instantly killed by George Hiller, twenty-seven years old. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

HUNDREDS of passengers are leaving daily on the ocean steamers from New York for Europe.

THE Columbia college eight-oar crew was defeated by the Harvard college crew in the four-mile race at New London, Conn.

SPEAKING of the new comet the New York papers say: Estimates of the length of the tail vary greatly according to the situation of the observer. In the city, where the eye is confused with the glare of many lights, and the air is dimmed by smoke, few persons can see the tail to a greater distance than ten or fifteen degrees from the head. At some of the observatories situated in the country, however, the tail is reported to be visible to a distance of forty degrees, which would give an actual length of some 20,000,000 miles. The comet's apparent speed is diminishing. It is yet approaching the north star, but much more slowly than at first, and it will remain visible for some weeks yet. Professor Boss, of the Dudley observatory, Albany, reports that on Sunday night he could see two branches of the tail, one perfectly straight and some forty degrees long, and the other shorter, fainter, and curved westward. Mr. Parkhurst relates that he has detected a bright dot or condensation near the nucleus, which suggests the probability that this comet may be about to split in two, as did Biela's comet many years ago. Dr. Peters, the veteran asteroid hunter, says he can see the shadow of the nucleus projected like a dark beam into the tail. Professor Draper is pushing his photographic work. Professor Young is flying the spectroscope, and other astronomers all over the United States and Europe are as busy as bees trying to solve the question that for hundreds of years has been their toughest riddle—what are comets made of? The identity of the comet has not yet been determined, but the weight of opinion seems to be that it is neither the comet of 1807 nor that of 1812. There seems, however, to be no longer any doubt that it is the same comet that Dr. Gould saw in South America a month ago.

JOHN GYUMBER, the sleeping Hungarian at the Allentown (Pa.) poorhouse, spoke several times the other night, after a silence of 135 days. He said he belonged to the Sclavonic race and could speak Hungarian. His mind was still wandering, but his condition was slowly improving.

West and South.

A FIRE at Merced, Cal., swept over some 7,250 acres of wheat and other grain land, destroying everything in its course, including many farmhouses, barns and much farming machinery.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, the new mining town, has been destroyed by the flames.

THE second trial of Colonel E. B. C. Cash for killing Colonel W. M. Shannon in a duel in Darlington county, S. C., resulted in an acquittal. On the first trial the jury failed to agree. The trial aroused great interest on account of the social prominence of all the parties concerned.

A BUGGY containing Thomas Garfield, an uncle of President Garfield, and Mrs. Arnold, a cousin of the President, was struck by a train twelve miles from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Garfield, who was eighty years old, was instantly killed and Mrs. Arnold was fatally injured.

THE Maryland Democrats at their State convention in Baltimore renominated Thomas J. Keating for comptroller.

VERNOR, the Canadian weather prophet, sent the following prediction for July to the Cincinnati *Commercial:* "I regret to have to warn you of a hot and stormy July, with frequent disastrous storms of wind, hail and rain throughout those sections in which the June storms have been so severely felt. The month will resemble that of 1880, rather than 1879."

ESTES HAIRSTON, a colored man, and Lindsay, a colored boy, were taken from the jail of Stokes county, N. C., and hanged by lynchers. They were prisoners awaiting trial for assault upon two white girls. One of the girls, aged eight years, died from the effects of the injuries received, which was the exciting cause of the lynching.

DR. CHAPIN, of Charlotte, Mich., a little over one hundred years old, committed suicide.

WYATT HOLMES, a colored man, was hanged at Holly Springs, Miss., for the murder of Andrew Scott, another colored man.

L. B. CHAPMAN, a prominent Texas stockman, preferred death to the mumps, and so committed suicide at San Saba by jumping from the upper story of a store and then shooting himself four times.

A DISPATCH from Denver, Col., gives details of the annihilation of a body of forty-nine cattle men by Pah Ute Indians. The whites had organized to punish the Indians for hostile demonstrations made by them, and were attacked and many of them killed. The Indians also lost heavily in killed and wounded. J. H. Eskridge, a notorious desperado, was cut off from the rest of the party and attacked by thirty Indians. He lay in a clump of bushes and picked them off with his rifle until it became too hot, when he opened fire with two revolvers, killing twelve Indians. When rescued he was wounded in the ankle and his clothes were riddled with bullets. All the settlers in Grand Valley are supposed to have been killed.

WILLIAM G. WHITNEY, the son of Myra Clark Gaines by her first husband, was shot and killed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by John Y. Christmas, Mrs. Gaines' son-in-law. The murder occurred in the house formerly occupied by Caracazy, the Russian minister, where Mrs. Gaines is now living, as were also the two men. Whitney and Christmas were partners in business some years ago, and there had been bad blood between them for a long time. The real cause of the trouble is said to have been mutual jealousy touching their prospective interests in Mrs. Gaines' large property.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says that the steamer Newbern brought in the crew of the schooner Eustace and particulars of the killing of her captain and the firing of the vessel by a maniac cook. The cook, who had shown signs of dementia, suddenly stabbed the captain as he entered the cabin. He then ran into a closet where axes were kept. The crew closed the cabin doors. The cook continued walking about the cabin for several hours and threatened to fire the vessel. The crew got out the boats and soon after some smoke began rising from the cabin and the crew left hastily, as the vessel had 2,300 kegs of powder on board. Soon afterward she blew up, the maniac perishing in the explosion. The crew reached Mazatlan after a pull of sixty miles in a heavy sea.

From Washington.

THE report of J. R. Dodge, special agent for the collection of statistics of agriculture, showing the tobacco product of the United States for the census years 1880 and 1870, has been issued from the census office. The comparative statement shows an apparent increase in production of eighty per cent. during the decade, the product in 1880 being placed at 473,107,573 pounds and that of 1870 at 262,735,341 pounds. This apparent increase, Mr. Dodge says, exaggerates the real advance in tobacco cultivation, as the preceding census crop was a small one, and the fear of taxation may have operated to prevent a full census of tobacco in 1870. The crop reported in 1880 was one of medium production, not in excess of the present requirements of home consumption and exportation. Fifteen States produce now, as in 1870, more than ninety-nine per cent. of the tobacco of the United States, though it is reported in twenty-two other States and Territories. Of these fifteen only Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts produce less than in 1870. Kentucky occupies the first position, producing thirty-six per cent. of the total product. Virginia holds the second place, Pennsylvania has advanced from the twelfth to the third, Wisconsin from the fifteenth to the tenth, and North Carolina, Connecticut and New York have each gained one point in the rank of tobacco States. Those that have retrograded in relative production are Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. The average yield per acre is shown to be 731 pounds, varying from 1,599 pounds in Massachusetts to 471 pounds in North Carolina.

A STORM of unprecedented fury, lasting over an hour, swept over the national capital the other night. Ford's Opera House, the city hall building and a large number of residences were unroofed, and many shade trees were uprooted. A child was killed. The pecuniary damage is estimated all the way from $75,000 to $200,000

Foreign News

UNLESS previously disposed of at private sale the Great Eastern, the largest steamship in the world, will be sold at public auction next October.

MR. PARNELL will come to America in August to make a tour of the country for the purpose of raising funds for the Irish land league.

AN important Nihilist, the daughter of a Russian priest, has been arrested at Kieff. She was a participant in several attempts to assassinate the late czar.

THE pedestrian race in London between Weston and Rowell for the Astley belt proved a fizzle. Weston was taken sick and retired after he had made 201 miles, Rowell's score being 278 miles.

GREAT BRITAIN'S population is shown by the new census to be above 35,000,000—an increase of 4,000,000 in the last ten years.

PLACARDS were posted at Marseilles declaring that all works where Italians were employed would be burned down. This threat has been partly realized, as two oil mills and a manufactory, where Italians only were employed, have been almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss being $1,200,000. There have been numerous stabbing affrays and quarrels between Frenchmen and Italians in various parts of France. Many Italians living in France have fled the country. Throughout Italy the feeling against France is also intense, and there have been various anti-French demonstrations in different Italian towns.

BY an explosion in a colliery near Dortmund, Prussia, seventeen persons were killed and five injured.

A FRIGHTFUL railroad accident is reported from Mexico. Heavy rains carried away a bridge on the Morelos railroad near Cuitula, and a train fell through the structure, killing 150 persons, most of them soldiers, and injuring a great many more.

THE death is announced in Paris of the eminent French statesman Jules Armand Stanislas Defaure, life senator and member of the Academy, aged eighty-three.

THIRTY thousand nail makers in Staffordshire, England, have struck for an increase of wages.

PARTICULARS received of the railroad disaster on the Morelos railroad, in Mexico, show that it was most appalling. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock at night, as the train—which was a long one and drawn by two engines—was passing over the wooden bridge. For a moment after the plunge of the cars from the bridge all was darkness. Suddenly 100 barrels of brandy, loaded on two of the vans, caught fire, and the burning fluid inundated the mass of passengers struggling in the ruins. Only a few, who were not disabled or hopelessly wedged in the timbers, escaped. The dead and living were wrapt in a sheet of flame and slowly burned before the eyes of the survivors, who were unable to save them. The latest accounts of the disaster report that seventeen officers and 197 privates were killed. This list does not include the railroad officials and employes, or the women and children of the soldiers, many of whom were on the train. Only sixty persons in all were saved alive, and forty of those were more or less injured.

AN international billiard match between Vignaux and Garnier, the French champions, and Slosson and Piot, representing America, was played in Paris, the former winning by twenty-nine points.

A Trip Around the World.

Cyrus W. Field gives the outline map of his journey around the world: Newport to San Francisco; to Yokohama, 68,000 inhabitants; 28 miles by rail to Tokio, 1,000,000 inhabitants; back to Yokohama; 400 miles by steamer to Kobe, 8,000 inhabitants; 22 miles by rail to Osaka, 500,000 inhabitants, and by the most beautiful inland sea to Nagasika, 70,000 inhabitants. Then leaving Japan by steamer, across the Yellow sea to Shanghai, 250,000 inhabitants; by steamer on the China sea to Hong Kong, 125,000 inhabitants, and by river 75 miles to Canton. Then leaving China by steamer on the China sea to Saigor, 80,000 inhabitants, to Cochin China. Then by steamer on the same sea to Singapore, 100,000 inhabitants, and by steamer through the Straits of Malacca to Penang, 60,000 inhabitants, both cities of the Malay peninsula. Then up the Bay of Bengal to Manimain, 55,000 inhabitants; by the same bay to Rancoon, 80,000 inhabitants. Then leaving British Burmah by steamer across the Bay of Bengal to India, landing at Calcutta, 895,000 inhabitants. Then 390 miles by rail to Benares, 175,000 inhabitants; by rail 350 miles to Agra, 150,000 inhabitants; by rail 115 miles to Delhi, 155,000 inhabitants; by rail 800 miles to Allahabad, 105,000 inhabitants, and by rail 600 miles to Bombay, 650,000 inhabitants. Then across the Arabian sea, 1,800 miles to Arabia, landing at Aden, 5,000 inhabitants. Then 1,500 miles through the Red sea to Egypt, landing at Suez, 15,090 inhabitants; by rail 86 miles to Cairo, 350,000 inhabitants, and by rail 112 miles to Alexandria, 100,000 inhabitants. From Alexandria to Italy, sailing about 1,300 miles across the Mediterranean to Naples, 450,000 inhabitants; then to Marseilles, 320,000 inhabitants; then along the French coast by rail 20 miles beyond Nice to Mentone, famous as a sanitary resort. From Mentone to Paris, to London, to Liverpool, down the Irish channel to Queenstown, and then to New York, having gone zigzag enough to make a journey of nearly 30,000 statute miles.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

One of the Rothschilds owns $500,000 for every pound he weighs.

A paper, on which was written "Mrs. Sophia Loper is my heiress," with a date and signature, was admitted to probate as a will in New Orleans.

In Africa Major Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, discovered a large ant called the Guisonde, that puts the elephant to flight, it is so belligerent, indefatigable and tough. It is an eighth of an inch long and light chestnut in color. It draws blood at a bite.

A cure for hydrophobia is reported to have been found in a plant found in Tonquin—the hoang-nan. It is a poison something like strychnine, and the patient's organization thus becomes the battleground between poison and virus.

Two dwarfs have lately married at Vienna—Henry Wolge, thirty-one years old, weighing nineteen pounds, and twenty-eight inches high, and Mlle. Louise, twenty-three years older, and having the advantage of him in size by an inch and a pound.

The first coins of the United States were struck with the portrait of Martha Washington, Mr. Spencer, who cut the first die, copying her features in his medallion. When General Washington saw the coins he was very wroth, and before any more were struck off the features of his wife were altered somewhat, and a cap placed on her head, this being the original of the present Goddess of Liberty.

To Duter, of Grelfwald, is attributed the first visible demonstration of the circulation of blood in the human body. In this operation, the patient's head being fixed in a frame having a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp, his lower lip is drawn out and fixed on the stage of the microscope by means of clips, the inner surface being uppermost, and having a strong light thrown upon it by a condenser. This arrangement being completed, all the observer has to do is to bring the microscope to bear on the surface of the lip, using a low-power objective, and focusing a small superficial vessel; at once he sees the endless and wonderful procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries, the colorless ones appearing like white specks dotting the red stream.

A Clergyman's Congregation.

The following anecdote is related as having actually occurred not many months ago in a large northern seaport city in England; and we have no reason to disbelieve it.

It was a Sunday, and it was raining as it never does rain but in the vicinity of mercantile shipping on the first day of the week. The docks boasted a little church or bethel, which hoisted the union jack every Sunday morning in token that service would be held there, chiefly for sailors. The clergyman who officiated weekly at the bethel was rather later than usual on the Sunday morning in question, owing to the difficulty he had in getting a cab, the rain having caused those vehicles to be in great demand. He arrived, however, a few minutes before eleven, and hurriedly bidding the driver wait for him till service should be over, he entered the sacred edifice—to find himself alone there. Possibly seafaring people are not more prone to church-going in wet weather than their fellow-sinners who live ashore; anyhow, every seat was vacant. The clergyman was a zealous man, so he resolved to wait a quarter of an hour, on the chance of some waif or stray turning up. His patience was not unrewarded; for after the lapse of a few minutes one very wet man came slowly in, and seated himself with some hesitation on one of the back benches. Even he, probably, had only put into that haven under stress of bad weather outside, all the public houses and other congenial places of shelter being closed. Now, our parson was not only a zealous, but a conscientious man—not always the same thing—and he resolved that had he but one solitary unit instead of a congregation, he would pursue the service in full to the bitter end for that unit's benefit—at least, as long as the unit would bear it—and he proceeded to do so, and accomplished it. At the end of the liturgy, touched probably by the patient endurance of his auditor, he condescended to address him personally, telling him that since the inclemency of the weather—we are not in receipt of information on that point, but we feel sure he said inclemency—had prevented the usual attendance at the church, he would forego the sermon he had prepared, and would content himself with making a "few remarks." This, however, his hearer begged him not to do, and expressed a great desire to hear the sermon; so, pleased with this evidence of intelligence among the lower orders, and gratified by the effect his eloquence was producing, he took the victim at his word, and let him have it. The text duly chosen, blossomed into firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly and lastly. "In conclusion" was followed by "one word more," and still the unit sat on undismayed.

After it was all over the preacher came down and shook hands with him, thanking him warmly for his attention, his gratification being somewhat diminished when he discovered the enraptured listener to be his cabman, the sum total of whose "half a crown an hour for waiting" had been materially augmented by the length of the worthy divine's discourse.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Fixing Up.

"Yes," said he, "I've been fixing up a little. The old woman pestered me to death about the garden, and so I slicked it up a little, and fixed about the house, and it looked so nice I went at the farm fences and the brush and saved more manure, and kept killing the weeds, and the crops got better, and so I kept going on, and things do look pretty good now. Wife takes a paper and I take one, and I get time to read it too, and I used to think that I hadn't time for anything." And so he ran on, seemingly well pleased with what he had done, and his life and his home without doubt the happier for it. Examples of a like kind may be found all over the country.

Newspapers in Mexico.

A letter from the city of Mexico to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Time is not an element of news in a Mexican newspaper. In this country a live editor thinks that if news is good enough to publish it is good enough to keep, that a real piece of news is as good at the end of two weeks as at the end of two hours, and he acts up to this idea. I was startled by the reappearance of President Garfield's message in Spanish four weeks after its delivery. No disrespect was meant to his excellency, for the message of President Gonzales, which was delivered April 1, was published by one of the leading newspapers here in the monthly review of May 1.

In fact the American idea of news is unknown, and whatever news appears in the papers is of no less importance than the political wisdom which fills the editorial columns, and from which the papers are supposed to be published. There are fourteen daily newspapers in this city, and not one of them receives a special dispatch—many of them do not take the trouble to publish the dispatches which are sent to them; sometimes several days pass without a single word from foreign lands, and when the dispatches come all those which come over the cable are addressed not to the newspapers which publish them, but to Don Ramon Guzman, the president of the cable company.

On one occasion I called at a newspaper office to make a change in an article I had left for insertion in the next morning's issue. I called at four in the afternoon, and found two stout boys working off the edition on a cylinder hand-press. I asked them why they did not deliver the paper the same day it was printed, and they told me that if I preferred I could get my paper in the evening. Now I have three of my morning papers delivered the evening before, and they seem to have pretty much the same news as the next morning's papers, as well as the same advertisements of last month's steamers.

This is the land of contrasts in everything, and if the newspapers here are vacant as far as news is concerned, they are a great success from the able editorial point of view. Their editors are scholars, poets, wits, duelists, men of the world and nearly all of them congressmen. There is a natural fluency in the race and a tendency to politics, which accounts for the number of papers, each one of which has a half dozen editors and no reporter. It must be confessed that they write well and think clearly, and all that, but I have an idea that if there were less editorial intellect and more reportorial legs that even in Mexico a morning newspaper would not work off its edition on a hand-press the evening before.

Abusing Newspapers.

Some people think that they are very smart when they abuse a newspaper or an editor. They forget that many papers have profited by becoming the objects of these attacks, and that some editors have thriven on being assaulted. Aside from this consideration, it should be remembered that an editor is often obliged to occupy a very delicate position. His sense of right will sometimes cause him to attack or defend a man, a business, a class or a cause at a risk of making enemies of others, only to find those in whose interests he had labored display ingratitude. Of course no level-headed editor expects to find much gratitude or charity. He must generally be content with the approval of his own conscience, and pursue the course he believes to be right, regardless of either frowns or smiles, supported by his conscious rectitude. It will all come right in the end. It is hard to be misunderstood, and to find those to whose support you have earned a right desert you to meet alone the attacks of those whom you have incensed in pursuing the course you were convinced was right, but you will thereby learn a lesson of self-reliance, and form a habit of judging entirely for yourself that will be invaluable. You will be able to tell the truth, however distasteful, and refuse to utter a falsehood, no matter how much pleasanter it may promise to make things go.—*Meriden Recorder.*

[Chicago Western Catholic.]

The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, Librarian of the Union Catholic library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
204 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

The editors of all the principal Japanese newspapers have been fined for the publication of a document addressed by two of the ministers to the government deprecating official trading and too much paternal interference with trade. The paper was surreptitiously obtained by the leading metropolitan sheet, and almost universally copied by the other papers.

[Kansas City Mail.]

Member of this department relieved of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, says Geo. W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent Police New York, in one of our exchanges.

Never were there so many contracts or new vessels held by the shipbuilders of Milford, Delaware. They aggregate about a dozen, and as many more could be obtained, a number having been refused.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as HOP BITTERS, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

In one spot in the ruins of Pompeii a stack of eighty-one skeletons was found. Future research will perhaps develop the fact that the window of an editor's sanctum overlooked the spot.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

Well Worth Reading.

Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed let them try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

Wm. Ott, one of Napoleon's soldiers at Leipsic and Waterloo, died at Watertown, Wis., recently, aged ninety-one years.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of HOP BITTERS in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

The early apple catches the small boy.—*Wit and Wisdom.*

A Testament Reviser's Opinion.

The eminent author, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., who is professor of Hebrew, Latin and Greek in the University of Rochester, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament, in general conversation with a number of gentlemen, a short time since, said: "I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit and I can most cordially recommend it to others."

Philadelphia has twenty-two daily papers.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15-cent box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

MYSTERY SOLVED!—The great secret of the wonderful success of VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Thousands of persons who are bald to-day might have full heads of hair if they would only use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only preparation ever discovered that will really do this.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND BUCHU AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

Tanner's German Ointment cures Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Sprains, Chilblains, etc., soothes inflammation, and relieves pain in the side, chest, shoulders, etc.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Cramp, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

☞No one ever trying it will ever be without it; over 200 physicians use it.

$25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the

Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	9¾@	10¼
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals..	5½@	7¾
Sheep.....	4¾@	5¼
Lambs.....	5¾@	7
Hogs—Live.....	5¾@	6
Dressed, city.....	7¾@	7¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 10 @	6 50
Western, good to fancy.	5 10 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 26¾@	1 27
No. 1 White.....	1 25¾@	1 25¾
Rye—State.....	1 05 @	1 09
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	80 @	80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	51 @	57
Southern Yellow.....	63½@	63½
Oats—White State.....	44½@	48½
Mixed Western.....	40 @	43½
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	85 @	1 00
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt....	1 15 @	1 20
Hops—State, 1880.....	12 @	23
Pork—Mess, old, for export...	16 00 @	16 00
Lard—City Steam.....	10 85 @	10 90
Refined.....	11 20 @	11 20
Petroleum—Crude.....	6¾@	7¼
Refined.....	8¾@	8¾
Butter—State Creamery, NEW..	18 @	21
Dairy.....	12 @	16
Western Im. Creamery	14 @	17
Factory.....	10 @	16
Cheese—State Factory, NEW....	7 @	10
Skims.....	2 @	5½
Western.....	6 @	9½
Eggs—State and Penn....	19½@	20
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	2 00 @	2 25
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra.....	6 00 @	6 25
Lambs—Western.....	5 00 @	5 50
Sheep—Western.....	4 80 @	5 00
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers..	6 15 @	6 20
Flour—Cy Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 50 @	6 00
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth....	1 25 @	1 25
Corn—No. 2 Mixed.....	51¾@	51¾
Oats—State.....	37 @	38
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Western Mess.....	10 00 @	10 50
Hogs—Live.....	6¾@	7¼
Hogs—City Dressed.....	8¾@	8¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl....	13 00 @	13 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents..	7 00 @	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow.....	61½@	63½
Oats—Extra White.....	50 @	53
Rye—State.....	1 20 @	1 25
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	40 @	42
Unwashed " "	29 @	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef Cattle—Dressed weight...	6½@	8¼
Sheep.....	4 @	6
Lambs.....	7 @	9
Hogs.....	8 @	8½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. good and fancy..	5 25 @	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 24¼@	1 26
Rye—State.....	95 @	95
Corn—State Yellow.....	54½@	54
Oats—Mixed.....	43½@	43½
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	22 @	23
Cheese—New York Full Cream.	10 @	10
Petroleum—Crude.....	6¾@	7
Refined.....	8¼@	8¼

Vegetine,

Will effectually Eradicate from the System every taint of

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Hereditary Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all Diseases that Arise from Impure Blood.

There is not a medicine in this country at the present day prescribed by physicians, or what is known as a remedy for Scrofula, that is so effectual in its cures as VEGETINE—a medicine to combat with Scrofula. In all the various forms of this disease, to show so many positive cures of persons in all the various walks of life, it must be a good medicine. VEGETINE has done it; is doing it; the very best of testimony proves it.

Vegetine will Cure the Worst Cases of Scrofula.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINSTER, Conn., June 19, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely cured him. Very respectfully,

MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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The "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS are the marvel of the world. They are dumbfounding the scientists and physicians, and making glad the hearts of the people. A HUNDRED and THIRTY THOUSAND people have demonstrated and can testify that disease cannot be where the "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC CLOTHING is worn; and thus without the barbarous, antiquated custom of swallowing poisonous drugs. They are the downfall of quack nostrums, and will help every physician to become an honest man; and if drugs are to be used at all will compel every physician to write his prescription in plain English, so that the people may know what they are using. Physicians of the country who would consult their own best interests should make themselves acquainted with the "WILSONIA." Then will they become a blessing to the race, indeed, inasmuch as that while they are armed with so potent a remedy as the magnetic clothing the people would feel safe in their hands, and not be now frequently changing their doctors. The